

~~Dispersed~~
Family Tables :

BEING

A COLLECTION

OF

8529. b. 46

1-3.

SUCH TABLES AS ARE USEFUL TO,

AND

DAILY WANTED IN EVERY FAMILY,

ACCURATELY FRAMED BY

DR. JOHN TRUSLER.

K

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY W. RICHARDSON, N^o 403, IN THE STRAND;

AND SOLD BY

W. NICOLL, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD.

M DCC LXXXI.

Family Tablets

A COLLECTION

OF SUCH TABLETS AS ARE USEFUL TO

AND

THE WARRIOR'S FAMILY

AS



DR. JOHN T. RUSSELL

LONDON

Printed by W. Richardson, 10, Abchurch Lane, in the Strand

and sold by

W. Nicoll, 27, Abchurch Lane.

MDCCCXXIII.

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Necessary Things for every One to know;

Specifying the various Measures and Weights, and the terms and qualities by which fundry kinds of Merchandize are bought and sold, with the method of proving the Strength of Spirits.

A Perpetual Almanack.

N^o IV.

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

To explain the use of this table, suppose you wanted to know how many is 9 times 7, look for the figure 9 in the first column of the left hand and the figure 7 in the top row, and the number sought for will be found in the angle between them, thus:

	7
9	63

N° V. M A R K E T I N G T A B L E,

For BUYING and SELLING, shewing at one view the amount of any commodity, from One Pound, Ounce, Yard, &c. to One Hundred, and from One Farthing to Ten Shillings.

No. of lbs. &c.	1 Far. s. d.	2 Far. s. d.	3 Far. s. d.	1 Penny s. d.	1 Penny 1/2 s. d.	No. of lbs. &c.	1 Far. s. d.	2 Far. s. d.	3 Far. s. d.	1 Penny s. d.	1 Penny 1/2 s. d.
2	0 0 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4	0 0	3 1/2	31	7 1/4	14 1/2	21 3/4	2 7/8	3 10 1/2
3	0 0 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	0 0	4 1/2	32	8 1/4	16 1/2	24 1/4	3 3	4 0
4	0 0 3/4	3 1/2	4 3/4	0 0	5 1/2	33	8 3/4	17 1/4	25 1/2	3 3 1/4	4 1 1/2
5	0 0 1	4 1/2	5 1/2	0 0	6 1/2	34	8 3/4	18 1/4	26 3/4	3 3 1/2	4 2 1/2
6	0 0 1 1/4	5 1/2	6 1/4	0 0	7 1/2	35	9 1/4	19 1/4	27 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 3 1/2
7	0 0 1 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/4	0 0	8 1/2	36	9 1/4	20 1/4	28 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 4 1/2
8	0 0 1 3/4	7 1/2	8 1/4	0 0	9 1/2	37	9 3/4	21 1/4	29 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 5 1/2
9	0 0 2	8 1/2	9 1/4	0 0	10 1/2	38	10 1/4	22 1/4	30 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 6 1/2
10	0 0 2 1/4	9 1/2	10 1/4	0 0	11 1/2	39	10 3/4	23 1/4	31 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 7 1/2
11	0 0 2 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/4	0 0	12 1/2	40	11 1/4	24 1/4	32 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 8 1/2
12	0 0 2 3/4	11 1/2	12 1/4	0 0	13 1/2	41	11 3/4	25 1/4	33 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 9 1/2
13	0 0 3	12 1/2	13 1/4	0 0	14 1/2	42	12 1/4	26 1/4	34 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 10 1/2
14	0 0 3 1/4	13 1/2	14 1/4	0 0	15 1/2	43	12 3/4	27 1/4	35 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 11 1/2
15	0 0 3 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/4	0 0	16 1/2	44	13 1/4	28 1/4	36 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 12 1/2
16	0 0 3 3/4	15 1/2	16 1/4	0 0	17 1/2	45	13 3/4	29 1/4	37 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 13 1/2
17	0 0 4	16 1/2	17 1/4	0 0	18 1/2	46	14 1/4	30 1/4	38 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 14 1/2
18	0 0 4 1/4	17 1/2	18 1/4	0 0	19 1/2	47	14 3/4	31 1/4	39 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 15 1/2
19	0 0 4 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/4	0 0	20 1/2	48	15 1/4	32 1/4	40 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 16 1/2
20	0 0 4 3/4	19 1/2	20 1/4	0 0	21 1/2	49	15 3/4	33 1/4	41 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 17 1/2
21	0 0 5	20 1/2	21 1/4	0 0	22 1/2	50	16 1/4	34 1/4	42 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 18 1/2
22	0 0 5 1/4	21 1/2	22 1/4	0 0	23 1/2	51	16 3/4	35 1/4	43 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 19 1/2
23	0 0 5 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/4	0 0	24 1/2	52	17 1/4	36 1/4	44 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 20 1/2
24	0 0 5 3/4	23 1/2	24 1/4	0 0	25 1/2	53	17 3/4	37 1/4	45 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 21 1/2
25	0 0 6	24 1/2	25 1/4	0 0	26 1/2	54	18 1/4	38 1/4	46 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 22 1/2
26	0 0 6 1/4	25 1/2	26 1/4	0 0	27 1/2	55	18 3/4	39 1/4	47 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 23 1/2
27	0 0 6 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/4	0 0	28 1/2	56	19 1/4	40 1/4	48 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 24 1/2
28	0 0 6 3/4	27 1/2	28 1/4	0 0	29 1/2	57	19 3/4	41 1/4	49 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 25 1/2
29	0 0 7	28 1/2	29 1/4	0 0	30 1/2	58	20 1/4	42 1/4	50 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 26 1/2
30	0 0 7 1/4	29 1/2	30 1/4	0 0	31 1/2	59	20 3/4	43 1/4	51 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 27 1/2
						60	21 1/4	44 1/4	52 3/4	3 3 3/4	4 28 1/2

* Quarter of the Great Hundred.
 † Half of the Great Hundred.
 ‡ Three Quarters of the Great Hundred.
 § The Great Hundred Weight.

From ONE PENNY THREE FARTHINGS to THREE PENCE per Pound, &c.

No. of lbs.	1 Pen. $\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.	2 Pence s. d.	1 Pen. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	3 Pence s. d.	No. lbs.	1 Pen. $\frac{3}{4}$ s. d.	2 Pence s. d.	1 Pen. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. d.	3 Pence s. d.
2	3 5 4	4 6	4 6 4	0 0	31	6 8	0 9	9 4	0 0
3	5 7	8 10	9 11 4	0 1	32	8 9	0 0	6 5	0 0
4	7 8	10 12	11 13 4	1 1	33	9 11	1 1	6 6	0 0
5	8 10	12 14	13 15 4	1 1	34	11 13	1 1	6 6	0 0
6	10 12	14 16	15 17 4	1 1	35	13 15	1 1	6 6	0 0
7	12 14	16 18	17 19 4	1 1	36	15 17	1 1	6 6	0 0
8	14 16	18 20	19 21 4	1 2	37	17 19	1 2	6 6	0 0
9	16 18	20 22	21 23 4	2 2	38	19 21	2 2	6 6	0 0
10	18 20	22 24	23 25 4	2 2	39	21 23	2 2	6 6	0 0
11	20 22	24 26	25 27 4	2 2	40	23 25	2 2	6 6	0 0
12	22 24	26 28	27 29 4	2 2	41	25 27	2 2	6 6	0 0
13	24 26	28 30	29 31 4	2 3	42	27 29	2 3	6 6	0 0
14	26 28	30 32	31 33 4	3 3	43	29 31	3 3	6 6	0 0
15	28 30	32 34	33 35 4	3 3	44	31 33	3 3	6 6	0 0
16	30 32	34 36	35 37 4	3 4	45	33 35	3 4	6 6	0 0
17	32 34	36 38	37 39 4	4 4	46	35 37	4 4	6 6	0 0
18	34 36	38 40	39 41 4	4 4	47	37 39	4 4	6 6	0 0
19	36 38	40 42	41 43 4	4 5	48	39 41	4 5	6 6	0 0
20	38 40	42 44	43 45 4	5 5	49	41 43	5 5	6 6	0 0
21	40 42	44 46	45 47 4	5 5	50	43 45	5 5	6 6	0 0
22	42 44	46 48	47 49 4	5 6	51	45 47	5 6	6 6	0 0
23	44 46	48 50	49 51 4	6 6	52	47 49	6 6	6 6	0 0
24	46 48	50 52	51 53 4	6 6	53	49 51	6 6	6 6	0 0
25	48 50	52 54	53 55 4	6 6	54	51 53	6 6	6 6	0 0
26	50 52	54 56	55 57 4	6 6	55	53 55	6 6	6 6	0 0
27	52 54	56 58	57 59 4	7 7	[56]	55 57	7 7	6 6	0 0
28	54 56	58 60	59 61 4	7 7	[84]	57 59	7 7	6 6	0 0
29	56 58	60 62	61 63 4	7 7	100	59 61	7 7	6 6	0 0
30	58 60	62 64	63 65 4	7 7	[112]	61 63	7 7	6 6	0 0

M A R K E T I N G T A B L E,

From THREE PENCE FARTHING to FOUR PENCE HALFPENNY per Pound, &c.

No. lbs.	3 Pen. 1/4 s. d.	3 Pen. 1/2 s. d.	3 Pen. 3/4 s. d.	4 Pence s. d.	4 Pence 1/4 s. d.	4 Pence 1/2 s. d.	3 Pence 1/4 s. d.	4 Pence s. d.	4 Pence 1/4 s. d.	4 Pence 1/2 s. d.	1 Pence 1/2 l. s. d.
2	6 9 4	7 10 2	7 11 1	8 0 0	8 4 4	9 0 0	8 1/4	8 0 0	8 4 4	9 0 0	11 7 1/2
3	9 1 4	10 2 2	10 3 1	11 0 0	11 4 8	12 0 0	10 1/4	11 0 0	11 4 8	12 0 0	12 0 0
4	12 1 4	13 2 2	13 3 1	14 0 0	14 4 8	15 0 0	12 1/4	13 0 0	13 4 8	14 0 0	12 4 1/2
5	15 1 4	16 2 2	16 3 1	17 0 0	17 4 8	18 0 0	15 1/4	16 0 0	16 4 8	17 0 0	12 9 1/2
6	18 1 4	19 2 2	19 3 1	20 0 0	20 4 8	21 0 0	18 1/4	19 0 0	19 4 8	20 0 0	12 13 1/2
7	21 1 4	22 2 2	22 3 1	23 0 0	23 4 8	24 0 0	21 1/4	22 0 0	22 4 8	23 0 0	13 1 1/2
8	24 1 4	25 2 2	25 3 1	26 0 0	26 4 8	27 0 0	24 1/4	25 0 0	25 4 8	26 0 0	13 5 1/2
9	27 1 4	28 2 2	28 3 1	29 0 0	29 4 8	30 0 0	27 1/4	28 0 0	28 4 8	29 0 0	13 9 1/2
10	30 1 4	31 2 2	31 3 1	32 0 0	32 4 8	33 0 0	30 1/4	31 0 0	31 4 8	32 0 0	13 13 1/2
11	33 1 4	34 2 2	34 3 1	35 0 0	35 4 8	36 0 0	33 1/4	34 0 0	34 4 8	35 0 0	14 1 1/2
12	36 1 4	37 2 2	37 3 1	38 0 0	38 4 8	39 0 0	36 1/4	37 0 0	37 4 8	38 0 0	14 5 1/2
13	39 1 4	40 2 2	40 3 1	41 0 0	41 4 8	42 0 0	39 1/4	40 0 0	40 4 8	41 0 0	14 9 1/2
14	42 1 4	43 2 2	43 3 1	44 0 0	44 4 8	45 0 0	42 1/4	43 0 0	43 4 8	44 0 0	14 13 1/2
15	45 1 4	46 2 2	46 3 1	47 0 0	47 4 8	48 0 0	45 1/4	46 0 0	46 4 8	47 0 0	15 1 1/2
16	48 1 4	49 2 2	49 3 1	50 0 0	50 4 8	51 0 0	48 1/4	49 0 0	49 4 8	50 0 0	15 5 1/2
17	51 1 4	52 2 2	52 3 1	53 0 0	53 4 8	54 0 0	51 1/4	52 0 0	52 4 8	53 0 0	15 9 1/2
18	54 1 4	55 2 2	55 3 1	56 0 0	56 4 8	57 0 0	54 1/4	55 0 0	55 4 8	56 0 0	15 13 1/2
19	57 1 4	58 2 2	58 3 1	59 0 0	59 4 8	60 0 0	57 1/4	58 0 0	58 4 8	59 0 0	16 1 1/2
20	60 1 4	61 2 2	61 3 1	62 0 0	62 4 8	63 0 0	60 1/4	61 0 0	61 4 8	62 0 0	16 5 1/2
21	63 1 4	64 2 2	64 3 1	65 0 0	65 4 8	66 0 0	63 1/4	64 0 0	64 4 8	65 0 0	16 9 1/2
22	66 1 4	67 2 2	67 3 1	68 0 0	68 4 8	69 0 0	66 1/4	67 0 0	67 4 8	68 0 0	16 13 1/2
23	69 1 4	70 2 2	70 3 1	71 0 0	71 4 8	72 0 0	69 1/4	70 0 0	70 4 8	71 0 0	17 1 1/2
24	72 1 4	73 2 2	73 3 1	74 0 0	74 4 8	75 0 0	72 1/4	73 0 0	73 4 8	74 0 0	17 5 1/2
25	75 1 4	76 2 2	76 3 1	77 0 0	77 4 8	78 0 0	75 1/4	76 0 0	76 4 8	77 0 0	17 9 1/2
26	78 1 4	79 2 2	79 3 1	80 0 0	80 4 8	81 0 0	78 1/4	79 0 0	79 4 8	80 0 0	17 13 1/2
27	81 1 4	82 2 2	82 3 1	83 0 0	83 4 8	84 0 0	81 1/4	82 0 0	82 4 8	83 0 0	18 1 1/2
28	84 1 4	85 2 2	85 3 1	86 0 0	86 4 8	87 0 0	84 1/4	85 0 0	85 4 8	86 0 0	18 5 1/2
29	87 1 4	88 2 2	88 3 1	89 0 0	89 4 8	90 0 0	87 1/4	88 0 0	88 4 8	89 0 0	18 9 1/2
30	90 1 4	91 2 2	91 3 1	92 0 0	92 4 8	93 0 0	90 1/4	91 0 0	91 4 8	92 0 0	18 13 1/2

M A R K E T I N G T A B L E,

From Four Pence Three Farthings to Six Pence per Pound, &c.

No. lbs.	4 Pence 3/4 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	6 Pence s. d.	No. lbs.	4 Pence 3/4 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	6 Pence s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	6 Pence s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	6 Pence s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	6 Pence s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	5 Pence 1/2 s. d.	6 Pence s. d.
2	9 2 1	10 3 8	10 3 8	10 3 8	31	12 3 8	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0	13 4 0
3	1 2 7	1 3 1	1 3 1	1 3 1	32	13 4 0	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1	14 5 1
4	1 1 1	1 4 2	1 4 2	1 4 2	33	14 5 1	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2	15 6 2
5	1 1 1	1 5 3	1 5 3	1 5 3	34	15 6 2	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3	16 7 3
6	2 2 2	2 6 4	2 6 4	2 6 4	35	16 7 3	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4	17 8 4
7	2 2 2	2 7 5	2 7 5	2 7 5	36	17 8 4	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5	18 9 5
8	3 3 3	3 8 6	3 8 6	3 8 6	37	18 9 5	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6	19 10 6
9	3 3 3	3 9 7	3 9 7	3 9 7	38	19 10 6	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7	20 11 7
10	3 3 3	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 10 8	39	20 11 7	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8	21 12 8
11	4 4 4	4 1 9	4 1 9	4 1 9	40	21 12 8	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9	22 1 9
12	4 4 4	4 2 10	4 2 10	4 2 10	41	22 1 9	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10	23 2 10
13	5 5 5	5 3 11	5 3 11	5 3 11	42	23 2 10	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11	24 3 11
14	5 5 5	5 4 12	5 4 12	5 4 12	43	24 3 11	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12	25 4 12
15	5 5 5	5 5 1	5 5 1	5 5 1	44	25 4 12	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1	26 5 1
16	6 6 6	6 6 2	6 6 2	6 6 2	45	26 5 1	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2	27 6 2
17	6 6 6	6 7 3	6 7 3	6 7 3	46	27 6 2	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3	28 7 3
18	7 7 7	7 8 4	7 8 4	7 8 4	47	28 7 3	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4	29 8 4
19	7 7 7	7 9 5	7 9 5	7 9 5	48	29 8 4	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5	30 9 5
20	7 7 7	7 10 6	7 10 6	7 10 6	49	30 9 5	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6	31 10 6
21	8 8 8	8 1 7	8 1 7	8 1 7	50	31 10 6	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7	32 11 7
22	8 8 8	8 2 8	8 2 8	8 2 8	51	32 11 7	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8	33 12 8
23	8 8 8	8 3 9	8 3 9	8 3 9	52	33 12 8	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9	34 1 9
24	9 9 9	9 4 10	9 4 10	9 4 10	53	34 1 9	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10	35 2 10
25	9 9 9	9 5 11	9 5 11	9 5 11	54	35 2 10	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11	36 3 11
26	10 10 10	10 6 12	10 6 12	10 6 12	55	36 3 11	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12	37 4 12
27	10 10 10	10 7 1	10 7 1	10 7 1	[56]	37 4 12	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1	38 5 1
28	11 11 11	11 8 2	11 8 2	11 8 2	[84]	38 5 1	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2	39 6 2
29	11 11 11	11 9 3	11 9 3	11 9 3	100	39 6 2	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3	40 7 3
30	11 11 11	11 10 4	11 10 4	11 10 4	112	40 7 3	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4	41 8 4

M A R K E T I N G T A B L E,

From SIX PENCE HALFPENNY to NINE PENCE per Pound, &c.

No. lbs.	6 Pence.	7 Pence.	8 Pence.	9 Pence.	No. lbs.	6 Pence.	7 Pence.	8 Pence.	9 Pence.
2	1	1	1	1	31	16	17	18	19
3	1	1	1	1	32	17	18	19	20
4	2	2	2	2	33	17	18	19	20
5	2	2	2	2	34	18	19	20	21
6	3	3	3	3	35	18	19	20	21
7	3	3	3	3	36	19	20	21	22
8	4	4	4	4	37	19	20	21	22
9	4	4	4	4	38	20	21	22	23
10	5	5	5	5	39	20	21	22	23
11	5	5	5	5	40	21	22	23	24
12	6	6	6	6	41	21	22	23	24
13	7	7	7	7	42	22	23	24	25
14	7	7	7	7	43	22	23	24	25
15	8	8	8	8	44	23	24	25	26
16	8	8	8	8	45	23	24	25	26
17	9	9	9	9	46	24	25	26	27
18	9	9	9	9	47	24	25	26	27
19	10	10	10	10	48	25	26	27	28
20	10	10	10	10	49	25	26	27	28
21	11	11	11	11	50	26	27	28	29
22	11	11	11	11	51	26	27	28	29
23	12	12	12	12	52	27	28	29	30
24	12	12	12	12	53	27	28	29	30
25	13	13	13	13	54	28	29	30	31
26	13	13	13	13	55	28	29	30	31
27	14	14	14	14	56	29	30	31	32
28	14	14	14	14	57	29	30	31	32
29	15	15	15	15	58	29	30	31	32
30	16	16	16	16	59	30	31	32	33
					60	30	31	32	33

MARKETING TABLE,

From NINE PENCE HALFPENNY to ONE SHILLING per Pound, &c.

[illegible]

MARKETING TABLE,

From THIRTEEN PENCE TO TWO SHILLINGS per Pound, &c.

No. lbs.	13 Pence	14 Pence	15 Pence	16 Pence	17 Pence	18 Pence	2 Sh.	No. lbs.	13 Pence	14 Pence	15 Pence	16 Pence	17 Pence	18 Pence	2 Shil.								
2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	1	13	7	1	16	2	1	8	9	2	1	2	3	2	
3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	6	1	14	8	1	17	4	2	0	6	2	2	8	2	3	4
4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	8	1	15	9	1	18	6	2	1	3	2	4	9	2	3	6
5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	10	1	16	10	1	19	8	2	2	6	2	5	4	2	3	8
6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	12	1	17	11	2	0	10	2	3	9	2	6	8	2	3	10
7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	14	1	18	12	2	2	0	2	4	2	8	2	11	2	3	12
8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	16	1	19	13	2	3	2	2	5	0	2	12	12	2	3	14
9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	18	1	0	14	2	4	2	2	6	3	2	13	14	2	3	16
10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	20	1	2	15	2	5	2	2	7	4	2	14	16	2	3	18
11	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	22	1	3	16	2	6	2	2	8	5	2	15	18	2	3	20
12	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	24	1	4	17	2	7	2	2	9	6	2	16	20	2	3	22
13	0	13	0	13	0	14	0	26	1	5	18	2	8	2	2	10	7	2	17	22	2	3	24
14	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	28	1	6	19	2	9	2	2	11	8	2	18	24	2	3	26
15	0	15	0	15	0	16	0	30	1	7	20	2	10	2	2	12	9	2	19	26	2	3	28
16	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	32	1	8	21	2	11	2	2	13	10	2	20	28	2	3	30
17	0	17	0	17	0	18	0	34	1	9	22	2	12	2	2	14	11	2	21	30	2	3	32
18	0	18	0	18	0	19	0	36	1	10	23	2	13	2	2	15	12	2	22	32	2	3	34
19	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	38	1	11	24	2	14	2	2	16	13	2	23	34	2	3	36
20	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	40	1	12	25	2	15	2	2	17	14	2	24	36	2	3	38
21	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	42	1	13	26	2	16	2	2	18	15	2	25	38	2	3	40
22	0	22	0	22	0	23	0	44	1	14	27	2	17	2	2	19	16	2	26	40	2	3	42
23	0	23	0	23	0	24	0	46	1	15	28	2	18	2	2	20	17	2	27	42	2	3	44
24	0	24	0	24	0	25	0	48	1	16	29	2	19	2	2	21	18	2	28	44	2	3	46
25	0	25	0	25	0	26	0	50	1	17	30	2	20	2	2	22	19	2	29	46	2	3	48
26	0	26	0	26	0	27	0	52	1	18	31	2	21	2	2	23	20	2	30	48	2	3	50
27	0	27	0	27	0	28	0	54	1	19	32	2	22	2	2	24	21	2	31	50	2	3	52
28	0	28	0	28	0	29	0	56	1	20	33	2	23	2	2	25	22	2	32	52	2	3	54
29	0	29	0	29	0	30	0	58	1	21	34	2	24	2	2	26	23	2	33	54	2	3	56
30	0	30	0	30	0	31	0	60	1	22	35	2	25	2	2	27	24	2	34	56	2	3	58
31	0	31	0	31	0	32	0	62	1	23	36	2	26	2	2	28	25	2	35	58	2	3	60
32	0	32	0	32	0	33	0	64	1	24	37	2	27	2	2	29	26	2	36	60	2	3	62
33	0	33	0	33	0	34	0	66	1	25	38	2	28	2	2	30	27	2	37	62	2	3	64
34	0	34	0	34	0	35	0	68	1	26	39	2	29	2	2	31	28	2	38	64	2	3	66
35	0	35	0	35	0	36	0	70	1	27	40	2	30	2	2	32	29	2	39	66	2	3	68
36	0	36	0	36	0	37	0	72	1	28	41	2	31	2	2	33	30	2	40	68	2	3	70
37	0	37	0	37	0	38	0	74	1	29	42	2	32	2	2	34	31	2	41	70	2	3	72
38	0	38	0	38	0	39	0	76	1	30	43	2	33	2	2	35	32	2	42	72	2	3	74
39	0	39	0	39	0	40	0	78	1	31	44	2	34	2	2	36	33	2	43	74	2	3	76
40	0	40	0	40	0	41	0	80	1	32	45	2	35	2	2	37	34	2	44	76	2	3	78
41	0	41	0	41	0	42	0	82	1	33	46	2	36	2	2	38	35	2	45	78	2	3	80
42	0	42	0	42	0	43	0	84	1	34	47	2	37	2	2	39	36	2	46	80	2	3	82
43	0	43	0	43	0	44	0	86	1	35	48	2	38	2	2	40	37	2	47	82	2	3	84
44	0	44	0	44	0	45	0	88	1	36	49	2	39	2	2	41	38	2	48	84	2	3	86
45	0	45	0	45	0	46	0	90	1	37	50	2	40	2	2	42	39	2	49	86	2	3	88
46	0	46	0	46	0	47	0	92	1	38	51	2	41	2	2	43	40	2	50	88	2	3	90
47	0	47	0	47	0	48	0	94	1	39	52	2	42	2	2	44	41	2	51	90	2	3	92
48	0	48	0	48	0	49	0	96	1	40	53	2	43	2	2	45	42	2	52	92	2	3	94
49	0	49	0	49	0	50	0	98	1	41	54	2	44	2	2	46	43	2	53	94	2	3	96
50	0	50	0	50	0	51	0	100	1	42	55	2	45	2	2	47	44	2	54	96	2	3	98
51	0	51	0	51	0	52	0	102	1	43	56	2	46	2	2	48	45	2	55	98	2	3	100
52	0	52	0	52	0	53	0	104	1	44	57	2	47	2	2	49	46	2	56	100	2	3	102
53	0	53	0	53	0	54	0	106	1	45	58	2	48	2	2	50	47	2	57	102	2	3	104
54	0	54	0	54	0	55	0	108	1	46	59	2	49	2	2	51	48	2	58	104	2	3	106
55	0	55	0	55	0	56	0	110	1	47	60	2	50	2	2	52	49	2	59	106	2	3	108
56	0	56	0	56	0	57	0	112	1	48	61	2	51	2	2	53	50	2	60	108	2	3	110
57	0	57	0	57	0	58	0	114	1	49	62	2	52	2	2	54	51	2	61	110	2	3	112
58	0	58	0	58	0	59	0	116	1	50	63	2	53	2	2	55	52	2	62	112	2	3	114
59	0	59	0	59	0	60	0	118	1	51	64	2	54	2	2	56	53	2	63	114	2	3	116
60	0	60	0	60	0	61	0	120	1	52	65	2	55	2	2	57	54	2	64	116	2	3	118
61	0	61	0	61	0	62	0	122	1	53	66	2	56	2	2	58	55	2	65	118	2	3	120
62	0	62	0	62	0	63	0	124	1	54	67	2	57	2	2	59	56	2	66	120	2	3	122
63	0	63	0	63	0	64	0	126	1	55	68	2	58	2	2	60	57	2	67	122	2	3	124
64	0	64	0	64	0	65	0	128	1	56	69	2	59	2	2	61	58	2	68	124	2	3	126
65	0	65	0	65	0	66	0	130	1	57	70	2	60	2	2	62	59	2	69	126	2	3	128
66	0	66	0	66	0	67	0	132	1	58	71	2	61	2	2	63	60	2	70	128	2	3	130
67	0	67	0	67	0	68	0	134	1	59	72	2	62	2	2	64	61	2	71	130	2	3	132
68	0	68	0	68	0	69	0	136	1	60	73	2	63	2	2	65	62	2	72	132	2	3	134
69	0	69	0	69	0	70	0	138	1	61	74	2	64	2	2	66	63	2	73	134	2	3	136
70	0	70	0	70	0	71	0	140	1	62	75	2	65	2	2	67	64	2	74	136	2	3	138
71	0	71	0	71	0	72	0	142	1	63	76	2	66	2	2	68	65	2	75	138	2	3	140
72	0	72	0	72	0	73	0	144	1	64	77	2	67	2	2	69	66	2	76	140	2	3	142
73	0	73	0	73	0	74	0	146	1	65	78	2	68	2	2	70	67	2	77	142	2	3	144
74	0	74	0	74	0	75	0	148	1	66	79	2	69	2	2	71	68	2	78	144	2	3	146
75	0	75	0	75	0	76	0	150	1	67	80	2	70	2	2	72	69	2	79	146	2	3	148
76	0	76	0	76	0	77																	

MARKETING TABLE,

From THREE SHILLINGS TO TEN SHILLINGS per Pound, &c.

No. lbs.	3 Sh. l. s.	4 Sh. l. s.	5 Sh. l. s.	6 Sh. l. s.	7 Sh. l. s.	8 Sh. l. s.	9 Sh. l. s.	10 Sh. l. s.	No. lbs.	3 Sh. l. s.	4 Sh. l. s.	5 Sh. l. s.	6 Sh. l. s.	7 Sh. l. s.	8 Sh. l. s.	9 Sh. l. s.	10 Sh. l. s.
2	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 16	0 18	1 0	31	4 13	6 4	7 15	9 9	10 17	12 8	13 19	15 10
3	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 18	1 1	1 4	1 7	1 10	32	4 16	6 8	8 0	9 12	11 4	12 16	14 8	16 0
4	0 12	0 16	0 19	1 4	1 8	1 12	1 16	2 0	33	4 19	6 12	8 5	9 18	11 13	12 4	14 17	16 10
5	0 15	0 19	0 22	1 7	1 15	2 0	2 5	2 10	34	5 2	6 16	8 10	10 4	11 18	12 15	14 17	16 10
6	0 18	0 22	0 25	1 10	1 18	2 2	2 14	3 0	35	5 5	7 0	8 15	10 10	12 5	13 14	15 17	17 10
7	1 1	1 4	1 7	1 13	2 2	2 16	3 3	3 10	36	5 8	7 4	9 0	10 16	12 14	13 8	15 18	17 10
8	1 4	1 8	1 11	1 16	2 9	3 4	3 12	4 0	37	5 11	7 8	9 5	11 2	12 19	14 16	16 13	18 10
9	1 7	1 16	2 5	2 14	3 3	3 12	4 1	4 10	38	5 14	7 12	9 10	11 8	13 6	15 4	17 2	19 0
10	1 10	2 0	2 13	3 2	3 10	4 0	4 10	5 0	39	5 17	7 16	9 15	11 14	13 15	15 17	17 11	19 10
11	1 13	2 4	2 16	3 6	3 17	4 8	4 19	5 10	40	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0
12	1 16	2 8	3 0	3 12	4 4	4 16	5 5	6 0	41	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10
13	1 19	3 2	3 15	4 4	4 18	5 4	6 15	7 0	42	6 6	8 8	10 10	12 12	14 14	16 16	18 18	20 10
14	2 2	3 6	3 18	4 10	5 5	6 6	7 13	8 0	43	6 9	9 12	11 15	13 18	15 17	17 19	19 21	21 10
15	2 5	3 9	4 0	4 16	5 12	6 8	7 19	8 10	44	6 12	9 16	11 18	13 21	15 20	17 22	19 24	21 10
16	2 8	3 12	4 5	5 2	6 13	7 4	8 22	9 0	45	6 15	9 19	11 21	13 24	15 23	17 25	19 27	21 10
17	2 11	3 15	4 8	5 5	6 16	7 8	8 25	9 10	46	6 18	9 22	11 24	13 27	15 26	17 28	19 30	21 10
18	2 14	3 18	4 11	5 8	6 19	7 11	8 28	9 13	47	7 1	9 25	11 27	13 30	15 29	17 31	19 33	21 10
19	2 17	3 21	4 14	5 11	6 22	7 14	8 31	9 16	48	7 4	9 28	11 30	13 33	15 32	17 34	19 36	21 10
20	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	49	7 7	9 31	11 33	13 36	15 35	17 37	19 39	21 10
21	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 5	7 5	8 5	9 5	10 5	50	7 10	9 34	11 36	13 39	15 38	17 40	19 42	21 10
22	3 6	4 7	5 8	6 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	10 8	51	7 13	9 37	11 39	13 42	15 41	17 43	19 45	21 10
23	3 9	4 10	5 11	6 11	7 11	8 11	9 11	10 11	52	7 16	9 40	11 42	13 45	15 44	17 46	19 48	21 10
24	3 12	4 13	5 14	6 14	7 14	8 14	9 14	10 14	53	7 19	9 43	11 45	13 48	15 47	17 49	19 51	21 10
25	3 15	4 16	5 17	6 17	7 17	8 17	9 17	10 17	54	8 2	9 46	11 48	13 51	15 50	17 52	19 54	21 10
26	3 18	4 19	5 20	6 20	7 20	8 20	9 20	10 20	55	8 5	9 49	11 51	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0
27	4 1	5 2	6 3	7 3	8 3	9 3	10 3	11 3	56	8 8	9 52	11 54	14 3	16 3	18 3	20 3	22 3
28	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 6	8 6	9 6	10 6	11 6	57	8 11	9 55	11 57	14 6	16 6	18 6	20 6	22 6
29	4 7	5 8	6 9	7 9	8 9	9 9	10 9	11 9	58	8 14	9 58	12 0	14 9	16 9	18 9	20 9	22 9
30	4 10	5 11	6 12	7 12	8 12	9 12	10 12	11 12	59	8 17	9 61	12 3	14 12	16 12	18 12	20 12	22 12
									60	8 20	9 64	12 6	14 15	16 15	18 15	20 15	22 15

E X A M P L E S

T O

explain the Use of the foregoing TABLES of VALUATION.

E X A M P L E I.

If one pound of tea costs 6s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. what will 52 pounds come to?
—Answer, 17l. 5s. 7d.

Look first for the column with 6s. at the top, and then for N^o 52; direct your eye from thence to the opposite sum under the column of 6s. and you will find it 15l. 12s. then go back to the column which has 7d. at top, and you will find 52 seven-pences is 1l. 10s. 4d. to this add 52 three-farthings, which is 3s. 3d. and the whole amounts to 17l. 5s. 7d.

E X A M P L E II.

What does 5 cwt. 3 qrs. of sugar amount to at $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.?—Answer, 26l. 3s. 3d.

Look for the column with $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. at the top, and then for the sum opposite N^o 112, which is 4l. 8s. 8d. to this add 112 farthings, which is 2s. 4d. and it will amount to 4l. 11s. Multiply this sum by 5, and the product will be 22l. 15s. In like manner proceed to find the amount of 3 qrs. or 84lb. which is 3l. 8s. 3d. and the product of the whole will be 26l. 3s. 3d.

E X A M P L E III.

In 795 farthings, how many shillings are contained?—Answer, 16s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Look for 100 in the table of one farthing, and observe, that the next opposite sum is 2s. 1d. which, multiplied by 7, makes 14s. 7d. This done, look for the sum opposite to 50, which is 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. and then for that opposite to 45, which is $11\frac{1}{4}$ d. all which sums, added, shew, that in 795 farthings are contained 16s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d.

N^o VI.

N^o VI.

TABLE of Expences, Income, or Wages, by the Day, Week, Month, and Year, from One Penny to Ten Pounds per Day; how much per Week, Month, and Year.

<i>Per Day.</i>	<i>Per Week.</i>	<i>Per Month.</i>	<i>Per Year.</i>
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 0 1	0 0 7	0 2 4	1 10 5
0 0 2	0 1 2	0 4 8	3 0 10
0 0 3	0 1 9	0 7 0	4 11 3
0 0 4	0 2 4	0 9 4	6 1 8
0 0 5	0 2 11	0 11 8	7 12 1
0 0 6	0 3 6	0 14 0	9 2 6
0 0 7	0 4 1	0 16 4	10 12 11
0 0 8	0 4 8	0 18 8	12 3 4
0 0 9	0 5 3	1 1 0	13 13 9
0 0 10	0 5 10	1 3 4	15 4 4
0 0 11	0 6 5	1 5 8	16 14 7
0 1 0	0 7 0	1 8 0	18 5 0
0 2 0	0 14 0	2 16 0	36 10 0
0 3 0	1 1 0	4 4 0	54 15 0
0 4 0	1 8 0	5 12 0	73 0 0
0 5 0	1 15 0	7 0 0	91 5 0
0 6 0	2 2 0	8 8 0	109 10 0
0 7 0	2 9 0	9 16 0	127 15 0
0 8 0	2 16 0	11 4 0	146 0 0
0 9 0	3 3 0	12 12 0	164 5 0
0 10 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	182 10 0
0 11 0	3 17 0	15 8 0	200 15 0
0 12 0	4 4 0	16 16 0	219 0 0
0 13 0	4 11 0	18 4 0	237 5 0
0 14 0	4 18 0	19 12 0	255 10 0
0 15 0	5 5 0	21 0 0	273 15 0
0 16 0	5 12 0	22 8 0	292 0 0
0 17 0	5 19 0	23 16 0	310 5 0
0 18 0	6 6 0	25 4 0	328 10 0
0 19 0	6 13 0	26 12 0	346 15 0
1 0 0	7 0 0	28 0 0	365 0 0
2 0 0	14 0 0	56 0 0	730 0 0
3 0 0	21 0 0	84 0 0	1095 0 0
4 0 0	28 0 0	112 0 0	1460 0 0
5 0 0	35 0 0	140 0 0	1825 0 0
6 0 0	42 0 0	168 0 0	2190 0 0
7 0 0	49 0 0	196 0 0	2555 0 0
8 0 0	56 0 0	224 0 0	2920 0 0
9 0 0	63 0 0	252 0 0	3285 0 0
10 0 0	70 0 0	280 0 0	3650 0 0

Nº VII.

TABLE of Expences, Income, or Wages, by the Year, Kalendar Month, Week, and Day, from One Pound to Forty thousand Pounds per Year; how much per Month, Week, or Day.

Per Year. £.	Per Month. £. s. d.	Per Week. £. s. d.	Per Day. £. s. d.
1	0 1 8	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	0 3 4	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	0 5 0	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	0 6 8	0 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
5	0 8 4	0 1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
6	0 10 0	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	0 11 8	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	0 13 4	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	0 15 0	0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
10	0 16 8	0 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
20	1 13 4	0 7 8	0 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
30	2 10 0	0 11 6	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
40	3 6 8	0 15 4	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
50	4 3 4	0 19 2	0 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
60	5 0 0	1 3 0	0 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
70	5 16 8	1 6 10	0 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	6 13 4	1 10 8	0 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	7 10 0	1 14 6	0 4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
100	8 6 8	1 18 4	0 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
200	16 13 4	3 16 8	0 10 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
300	25 0 0	5 15 0	0 16 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
400	33 6 8	7 13 4	1 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
500	41 13 4	9 11 8	1 7 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
600	50 0 0	11 10 0	1 12 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
700	58 6 8	13 8 4	1 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
800	66 13 4	15 6 8	2 3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
900	75 0 0	17 5 0	2 9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1000	83 6 8	19 3 4	2 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2000	166 13 4	38 6 8	5 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
3000	250 0 0	57 10 0	8 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
4000	333 6 8	76 13 4	10 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5000	416 13 4	95 16 8	13 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
6000	500 0 0	115 0 0	16 8 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
7000	583 6 8	134 3 4	19 3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
8000	666 13 4	153 6 8	21 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
9000	750 0 0	172 10 0	24 13 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
10000	833 6 8	191 13 4	27 7 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
20000	1666 13 4	383 6 8	54 15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
30000	2500 0 0	574 19 0	82 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40000	3333 6 8	767 13 4	109 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

D

Nº VIII.

1-1-11
2 8 1/2
1-4-7 1/2
1-4-7 1/2
2-9-5 1/2
7-13-
19-
8-12-6
5
43-2-6
2-9-5
45-11-11
43-2-6
1-15-6

TABLE OF COINS.

	Value.			Weights.		
	£.	s.	d.	oz.	dwt.	gr.
A 5 Moidore Piece,	6	15	0	1	14	15
Half ditto,	3	7	6	0	17	7½
3l. 12s. Piece,	3	12	0	0	18	12
Half ditto,	1	16	0	0	9	6
A Moidore,	1	7	0	0	6	22
Half ditto,	0	13	6	0	3	11
A Guinea,	1	1	0	0	5	9
Half ditto,	0	10	6	0	2	16½
Eighteen Shillings,	0	18	0	0	4	15
Half ditto,	0	9	0	0	2	7½
A Pistole,	0	17	0	0	4	8
Half ditto,	0	8	6	0	2	4
A Mark,	0	13	4			
An Angel,	0	10	0			
A Noble,	0	6	8			

Note. Each grain
of gold is in
value 2d.

And each penny
weight is 4s.

TABLES FOR
PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.

N^o IX.

A TABLE to shew how many plants or trees may be planted on an
acre of land, at different distances.

In one square acre are

- 4 Square rods, each rod containing 40 rods, poles or perches.
- 160 Rods, each rod 16 feet and a half square.
- 4840 Square yards, each yard 9 feet.
- 43560 Square feet, each foot 144 inches.
- 174240 Squares of six inches each, or 36 inches.
- 6272640 Inches, or squares of 1 inch each.

N^o X.

A TABLE to shew how many plants may be set on a rod of land at different distances.

Plants.	Inches afunder.	Square feet to each.
2450 and 4 inches over	4 by 4	16
1960	5 by 4	20
1633 and 12 over	6 by 4	24
1089	6 by 6	36
816 and 36 over	8 by 6	48
612 and 36 over	8 by 8	64
490 and 4 over	10 by 8	80
392 and 4 over	10 by 10	100
272 and 36 over	12 by 12	144
261 and 54 over	15 by 10	150

Note. In a rod are $272\frac{1}{4}$ square feet, or 39204 square inches.

N^o XI.

A TABLE to shew how many trees or plants may be raised in an acre of land, at different distances.

Trees.	N ^o of feet afunder.	Square feet to each.
108 and 360 feet over	at 20 afunder,	or, 400
160	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	272 $\frac{1}{4}$
134 and 144 feet over	18	324
302 and 72	12	144
435 and 60	10	100
680 and 40	8	64
888 and 48	7	49
1089	8 by 5	40
1210	6	36
1361 and 8	8 by 4	32
1452	6 by 5	30
1555 and 20	7 by 4	28
1815	6 by 4	24
2178	5 by 4	20
2722 and 8	4 by 4	16
2904	5 by 3	15
3630	4 by 3	12
4840	3 by 3	9
5445	4 by 2	8
7260	3 by 2	6
8712	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2	5
10890	2 by 2	4
19305	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
21780	2 by 1	2
43560	1 by 1	1

N^o XII.

A TABLE for the more readily calculating the value of several crops on an acre of land.

Plants.	1 Farthing.			2 Farthings.			3 Farthings.			1 Penny.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
10000	10	8	4	20	16	8	31	5	0	41	13	4
5000	5	4	2	10	8	4	15	12	6	20	16	8
4000	4	3	4	8	6	8	12	10	0	16	13	4
3000	3	2	6	6	5	0	9	7	6	12	10	0
2000	2	1	8	4	3	4	6	5	0	8	6	8
1000	1	0	10	2	1	8	3	2	6	4	3	4
500	0	10	5	1	0	10	1	11	3	2	1	8
400	0	8	4	0	16	8	1	5	0	1	13	4
300	0	6	3	0	12	6	18	9		1	5	0
200	0	4	2	0	8	4	12	6		0	16	8
100	0	2	1	0	4	2	6	3		0	8	4

Explanation of the above TABLE.

By the above table and the Marketing Table, N^o V. the value of any given number of plants may be readily known, and at any price. Thus, do we wish to know the value of 21,780 plants growing on an acre of ground at the distance of 2 feet by 1, rating them at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; by the above table we shall find in the fifth column, opposite the number 10,000, 41l. 13s. 4d. which is the amount of 10,000 plants at 1d. each; adding half the like sum to it for 2 farthings, as found in the third column, it will give the value at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

Thus, 10,000 plants at 1d. each is	—	£.	s.	d.
		41	13	4
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	20	16	8
		62	10	0
10,000 ditto at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	—	62	10	0
20,000	—	125	0	0

20,000 plants at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each is	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
				125	10	0
1,000 do. at $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\text{d. each, as above,} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	—	—	—	£.	s.	d.
				4	3	4
500 do. at $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\text{d.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	—	—	—	2	1	8
				1	0	10
200 do. at $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\text{d.} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right.$	—	—	—	0	16	8
				0	8	4
50 do. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. by Marketing Table, No V*.	—	—	—	0	6	3
30 do. at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. by do.	—	—	—	0	3	9
21,780 plants at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, is equal to	—	—	—	136	2	0

* See Example III. to these Tables.

No XIII.

A TABLE shewing from the price of the Hundred Weight the value of the quarters, stone, half stone, and pound, reckoning the stone at 14lb.

N. B. Fractions are here omitted as unnecessary.

Price in Shillings.	1 Qr. or 28lb.			1 Stone.		$\frac{1}{2}$ Stone.		1 lb.
s.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.
1	0	0	3	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0
2	0	0	6	0	3	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0
3	0	0	9	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{1}{4}$
4	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$
5	0	1	3	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$
6	0	1	6	0	9	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$
7	0	1	9	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$	$0\frac{3}{4}$
8	0	2	0	1	0	0	6	$0\frac{1}{4}$
9	0	2	3	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	1
10	0	2	6	1	3	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	1
20	0	5	0	2	6	1	3	2
30	0	7	6	3	9	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	3
40	0	10	0	5	0	2	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
50	0	12	6	6	3	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{4}$
60	0	15	0	7	6	3	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$
70	0	17	6	8	9	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
80	1	0	0	10	0	5	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
90	1	2	6	11	3	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$
100	1	5	0	12	6	6	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$

E

No XIV.

N^o XIV.A TABLE of the Beginning of each Reign from the Conquest;
and of each Year of the several Reigns since Queen Elizabeth.

N. B. The Years before the 31st of December 1751 begin the 25th of March.
The Years 1752, and all following, on the 1st of January.

WILLIAM I.	—	Oct. 14, 1066	Elizabeth.	41	Y.	1598
			Nov. 17, 1558	42	—	1599
William II.	—	Sept. 9, 1087	2d Year 1559	43	—	1600
			3 — 1560	44	—	1601
Henry I.	—	Aug. 2, 1100	4 — 1561	45	—	1602
			5 — 1562			
Stephen,	—	Dec. 2, 1135	6 — 1563	James I.		
			7 — 1564	Mar. 24,		1602
Henry II.	—	Oct. 25, 1154	8 — 1565	2	Y.	1603
			9 — 1566	3	—	1604
Richard I.	—	July 6, 1189	10 — 1567	4	—	1605
			11 — 1568	5	—	1606
John, —	—	Apr. 6, 1199	12 — 1569	6	—	1607
			13 — 1570	7	—	1608
Henry III.	—	Oct. 18, 1216	14 — 1571	8	—	1609
			15 — 1572	9	—	1610
Edward I.	—	Nov. 20, 1272	16 — 1573	10	—	1611
			17 — 1574	11	—	1612
Edward II.	—	July 7, 1307	18 — 1575	12	—	1613
			19 — 1576	13	—	1614
Edward III.	—	Jan. 22, 1326	20 — 1577	14	—	1615
			21 — 1578	15	—	1616
Richard II.	—	June 21, 1377	22 — 1579	16	—	1617
			23 — 1580	17	—	1618
Henry IV.	—	Sep. 30, 1399	24 — 1581	18	—	1619
			25 — 1582	19	—	1620
Henry V.	—	Mar. 20, 1412	26 — 1583	20	—	1621
			27 — 1584	21	—	1622
Henry VI.	—	Aug. 31, 1422	28 — 1585	22	—	1623
			29 — 1586	23	—	1624
Edward IV.	—	Mar. 4, 1460	30 — 1587			
			31 — 1588	Charles I.		
Edward V.	—	Apr. 9, 1483	32 — 1589	Mar. 27,		1625
			33 — 1590	2	Y.	1626
Richard III.	—	June 18, 1483	34 — 1591	3	—	1627
			35 — 1592	4	—	1628
Henry VII.	—	Aug. 22, 1485	36 — 1593	5	—	1629
			37 — 1594	6	—	1630
Henry VIII.	—	Apr. 22, 1509	38 — 1595	7	—	1631
			39 — 1596	8	—	1632
Edward VI.	—	Jan. 28, 1546	40 — 1597	9	—	1633
Mary I.	—	July 6, 1553				

Continuation of the foregoing TABLE.

10	Y.	1634	28	Y.	1675	4	Y.	1704	16	Y.	1742
11	—	1635	29	—	1676	5	—	1705	17	—	1743
12	—	1636	30	—	1677	6	—	1706	18	—	1744
13	—	1637	31	—	1678	7	—	1707	19	—	1745
14	—	1638	32	—	1679	8	—	1708	20	—	1746
15	—	1639	33	—	1680	9	—	1709	21	—	1747
16	—	1640	34	—	1681	10	—	1710	22	—	1748
17	—	1641	35	—	1682	11	—	1711	23	—	1749
18	—	1642	36	—	1683	12	—	1712	24	—	1750
19	—	1643	37	—	1684	13	—	1713	25	—	1751
20	—	1644							26	—	1752
21	—	1645	James II.			George I.			June 22.		
22	—	1646	Feb. 6,	1684		Aug. 1.			27	Y.	1753
23	—	1647	2	Y.	1685	1	Y.	1714	28	—	1754
24	—	1648	3	—	1686	2	—	1715	29	—	1755
Charles II.			4	—	1687	3	—	1716	30	—	1756
Jan. 30,		1648	5	—	1688	4	—	1717	31	—	1757
2	Y.	1649	William III.			5	—	1718	32	—	1758
3	—	1650	and Mary II.			6	—	1719	33	—	1759
4	—	1651	Feb. 13.			7	—	1720	George III.		
5	—	1652	1	Y.	1688	8	—	1721	Oct. 25.		
6	—	1653	2	—	1689	9	—	1722	1	Y.	1760
7	—	1654	3	—	1690	10	—	1723	2	—	1761
8	—	1655	4	—	1691	11	—	1724	3	—	1762
9	—	1656	5	—	1692	12	—	1725	4	—	1763
10	—	1657	6	—	1693	13	—	1726	5	—	1764
11	—	1658	(From 28 Dec.			George II.			6	—	1765
12	—	1659	1694, William			June 11.			7	—	1766
13	—	1660	alone.)			1	Y.	1727	8	—	1767
14	—	1661	7	Y.	1694	2	—	1728	9	—	1768
15	—	1662	8	—	1695	3	—	1729	10	—	1769
16	—	1663	9	—	1696	4	—	1730	11	—	1770
17	—	1664	10	—	1697	5	—	1731	12	—	1771
18	—	1665	11	—	1698	6	—	1732	13	—	1772
19	—	1666	12	—	1699	7	—	1733	14	—	1773
20	—	1667	13	—	1700	8	—	1734	15	—	1774
21	—	1668	14	—	1701	9	—	1735	16	—	1775
22	—	1669	Anne.			10	—	1736	17	—	1776
23	—	1670	March 8.			11	—	1737	18	—	1777
24	—	1671	1	Y.	1701	12	—	1738	19	—	1778
25	—	1672	2	—	1702	13	—	1739	20	—	1779
26	—	1673	3	—	1703	14	—	1740	21	—	1780
27	—	1674				15	—	1741	22	—	1781

N^o XV.

[illegible]

TABLE OF BROKERAGE OR COMMISSION,

FROM 2 TO 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ PER CENT.

Value of Stock or Goodsfold	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1	L. s. d. $\frac{3}{4}$	L. s. d. $\frac{1}{4}$	L. s. d. 6	L. s. d. $\frac{1}{2}$	L. s. d. $\frac{3}{4}$	L. s. d. $\frac{1}{2}$	L. s. d. $\frac{3}{4}$
2	0 0 4	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
3	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
4	0 0 12	0 0 14	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
5	0 0 15	0 0 17	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2
6	0 0 18	0 0 20	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
7	0 0 21	0 0 23	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
8	0 0 24	0 0 26	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
9	0 0 27	0 0 29	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4
10	0 0 30	0 0 32	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5
20	0 0 60	0 0 64	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 13	0 0 14	0 0 15
30	0 0 90	0 0 96	0 0 15	0 0 16	0 0 19	0 0 21	0 0 22
40	0 0 120	0 0 128	0 0 20	0 0 21	0 0 26	0 0 28	0 0 30
50	0 0 150	0 0 160	0 0 25	0 0 26	0 0 32	0 0 34	0 0 36
100	0 0 300	0 0 320	0 0 50	0 0 52	0 0 64	0 0 68	0 0 72
200	0 0 600	0 0 640	0 0 100	0 0 104	0 0 128	0 0 136	0 0 144
300	0 0 900	0 0 960	0 0 150	0 0 156	0 0 192	0 0 204	0 0 216
400	0 0 1200	0 0 1280	0 0 200	0 0 208	0 0 256	0 0 272	0 0 288
500	0 0 1500	0 0 1600	0 0 250	0 0 260	0 0 320	0 0 340	0 0 360
1,000	0 0 3000	0 0 3200	0 0 500	0 0 520	0 0 640	0 0 680	0 0 720
2,000	0 0 6000	0 0 6400	0 0 1000	0 0 1040	0 0 1280	0 0 1360	0 0 1440
3,000	0 0 9000	0 0 9600	0 0 1500	0 0 1560	0 0 1920	0 0 2040	0 0 2160
4,000	0 0 12000	0 0 12800	0 0 2000	0 0 2080	0 0 2560	0 0 2720	0 0 2880
5,000	0 0 15000	0 0 16000	0 0 2500	0 0 2600	0 0 3200	0 0 3400	0 0 3600
10,000	0 0 30000	0 0 32000	0 0 5000	0 0 5200	0 0 6400	0 0 6800	0 0 7200
20,000	0 0 60000	0 0 64000	0 0 10000	0 0 10400	0 0 12800	0 0 13600	0 0 14400
30,000	0 0 90000	0 0 96000	0 0 15000	0 0 15600	0 0 19200	0 0 20400	0 0 21600
40,000	0 0 120000	0 0 128000	0 0 20000	0 0 20800	0 0 25600	0 0 27200	0 0 28800
50,000	0 0 150000	0 0 160000	0 0 25000	0 0 26000	0 0 32000	0 0 34000	0 0 36000
100,000	0 0 300000	0 0 320000	0 0 50000	0 0 52000	0 0 64000	0 0 68000	0 0 72000

TABLE OF BROKERAGE OR COMMISSION,

FROM $4\frac{1}{4}$ TO $4\frac{3}{4}$ PER CENT.

Value of Stock or Goods fold	$4\frac{1}{4}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{3}{4}$	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1	0	0 10	0	0 10	0	0 11
2	0	1 8	0	1 9	0	1 10
3	0	2 6	0	2 8	0	2 10
4	0	3 4	0	3 7	0	3 9
5	0	4 3	0	4 6	0	4 9
6	0	5 1	0	5 4	0	5 8
7	0	5 11	0	6 3	0	6 7
8	0	6 9	0	7 2	0	7 6
9	0	7 7	0	8 1	0	8 6
10	0	8 6	0	9 0	0	9 6
20	0	17 0	0	18 0	0	19 0
30	1	5 6	1	7 0	1	8 6
40	1	14 0	1	16 0	1	18 0
50	2	2 6	2	5 0	2	7 6
100	4	5 0	4	10 0	4	15 0
200	8	10 0	9	0 0	9	10 0
300	12	15 0	13	10 0	14	5 0
400	17	0 0	18	0 0	19	0 0
500	21	5 0	22	10 0	23	15 0
1,000	42	10 0	45	0 0	47	10 0
2,000	85	0 0	90	0 0	95	0 0
3,000	127	10 0	135	0 0	142	10 0
4,000	170	0 0	180	0 0	190	0 0
5,000	212	10 0	225	0 0	237	10 0
10,000	425	0 0	450	0 0	475	0 0
20,000	850	0 0	900	0 0	950	0 0
30,000	1275	0 0	1350	0 0	1425	0 0
40,000	1700	0 0	1800	0 0	1900	0 0
50,000	2125	0 0	2250	0 0	2375	0 0
100,000	4250	0 0	4500	0 0	4750	0 0

EXAMPLES

TO

Explain the Use of the foregoing TABLE.

EXAMPLE I.

What does the brokerage come to of 5000l. stock fold, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.?

RULE.

Look in the Table of Brokerage and Commission, and against 5000l. in the column of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is 6l. 5s. the answer required.

EXAMPLE II.

What comes the commission to of a sale of goods for 10,000l. the factor being allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

RULE.

Against 10,000, in the column of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is 250l. the answer required.

N. B. The brokerage or commission of any quantity of stock or goods fold at 3, 4, 5, or 6 per cent. is the same with the interest of any such sum of money put out for one year. See Interest Table, N^o XVII.

A TABLE of Time, shewing the number of days between any two in the year.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335	366	397	425
2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336	367	398	426
3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337	368	399	427
4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338	369	400	428
5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339	370	401	429
6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340	371	402	430
7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341	372	403	431
8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342	373	404	432
9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343	374	405	433
10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344	375	406	434
11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345	376	407	435
12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346	377	408	436
13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347	378	409	437
14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348	379	410	438
15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349	380	411	439
16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350	381	412	440
17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351	382	413	441
18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352	383	414	442
19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353	384	415	443
20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354	385	416	444
21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355	386	417	445
22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356	387	418	446
23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357	388	419	447
24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358	389	420	448
25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359	390	421	449
26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360	391	422	450
27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361	392	423	451
28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362	393	424	452
29		88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363	394		453
30		89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364	395		454
31		90		151		212	243		304		365	396		455

Explanation of the foregoing TABLE.

What is the number of days from August 20 in one year to February 5 in the other?

Carry your eye down the column of August, and in the line even with number 20 in the first column is 232. Do the same in that of the second February, and opposite number 5 is 401. Now subtract 232 from 401, and the remaining number is the answer, viz. 169.

When there are 29 days in February add one to your number, where February is concerned in the question.

N^o XVII.

A TABLE shewing the Interest of £100 from 300 days to 1 day at 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 5 per cent.

Days.	3 per Cent.			$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.			4 per Cent.			5 per Cent.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
300	2	9	4	2	17	$6\frac{1}{2}$	3	5	$9\frac{1}{4}$	4	2	0
200	1	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	1	18	$4\frac{1}{4}$	2	3	10	2	14	8
100	0	16	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	19	2	1	1	11	1	7	4
90	0	14	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	17	3	0	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$	1	4	7
80	0	13	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	15	4	0	17	$6\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	11
70	0	11	6	0	13	5	0	15	4	0	19	2
60	0	9	$10\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	6	0	13	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	16	5
50	0	8	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	7	0	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	8
40	0	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	7	8	0	8	9	0	10	11
30	0	4	11	0	5	9	0	6	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	8	2
20	0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	10	0	4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	5
10	0	1	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	11	0	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	2	8
9	0	1	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	5
8	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	9	0	2	2
7	0	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	4	0	1	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	11
6	0	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	7
5	0	0	$9\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	1	4
4	0	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1
3	0	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$7\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	9
2	0	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	6
1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	2	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Months.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
3	0	15	0	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	5	0
6	1	10	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	10	0
9	2	5	0	2	12	6	3	0	0	3	15	0
12	3	0	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	5	0	0

Note. The interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. may be known by adding that of 3 per cent. and half 3 per cent. together.

Explanation.

What is the interest of £135 from Mar. 21 to Nov. 14 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

Look in the Time Table, N^o XVI. and you will find that from March 21 to Nov. 14 there are 238 days. By the Table of Interest then at 3 per cent. you will find the interest of

Days.				£.	s.	d.	
200	—	to be	—	1	12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
30	—	—	—	0	4	11	
8	—	—	—	0	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
238	—	—	—	1	19	$1\frac{1}{4}$	at 3 per cent. the half of which for $1\frac{1}{2}$
			is	0	19	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
				2	18	$7\frac{3}{4}$	the interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. the thing required.

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XIX

* N° XVIII.

A TABLE shewing the Interest of any sum at 5 per Cent. from £1 to £100.

5 per Cent.						
£.	12 Mon.	6 Months.	3 Months.	1 Mon.	1 Week.	1 Day.
1	0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 1	0 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
2	0 2	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 2	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
3	0 3	0 1 6	0 0 9	0 3	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
4	0 4	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 4	0 1	0
5	0 5	0 2 6	0 1 3	0 5	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
6	0 6	0 3 0	0 1 6	0 6	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
7	0 7	0 3 6	0 1 9	0 7	0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0
8	0 8	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 8	0 2	0
9	0 9	0 4 6	0 2 3	0 9	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0
10	0 10	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 10	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0
20	1 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	1 8	0 5	0
30	1 10	0 15 0	0 7 6	2 6	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
40	2 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	3 4	0 10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	2 10	1 5 0	0 12 6	4 2	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
60	3 0	1 10 0	0 15 0	5 0	1 3	2
70	3 10	1 15 0	0 17 6	5 10	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	4 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	6 8	1 8	3
90	4 10	2 5 0	1 2 6	7 6	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	5 0	2 10 0	1 5 0	8 4	2 1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Note. The interest for one day is stated only pretty nearly, and this to avoid fractions, which are unnecessary.

For the Interest of £100 at 3, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and 5 per cent. for any given number of days, see Table XVII.

* G

* N° XIX.

1. 5. 0
14
2. 10. 0
16. 8
3. 6. 8
3. 5. 5
1. 13. 4

1. 17. 6
2. 6
1. 15. 0
8. 5. 0

TABLE shewing the Interest of Money at 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.
from £10 to £100.

£.		3 per Cent.			$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.			4 per Cent.			$4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
10.	12 Months	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
	6 ditto	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	4	6
	3 ditto	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
	1 ditto	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
	1 Week	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	2	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
20.	12 Months	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0
	6 ditto	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
	3 ditto	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	4	6
	1 ditto	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
	1 Week	0	0	3	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	1 Day	0	0	0	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$
30.	12 Months	0	18	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	7	0
	6 ditto	0	9	0	0	10	6	0	12	0	0	13	6
	3 ditto	0	4	6	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
	1 ditto	0	1	6	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	3
	1 Week	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$5\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	6	0	0	$6\frac{1}{4}$
	1 Day	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	1	0	0	1
40.	12 Months	1	4	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	16	0
	6 ditto	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0
	3 ditto	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9	0
	1 ditto	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	8	0	3	0
	1 Week	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	9
	1 Day	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$
50.	12 Months	1	10	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
	6 ditto	0	15	0	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
	3 ditto	0	7	6	0	8	9	0	10	0	0	11	3
	1 ditto	0	2	6	0	2	11	0	3	4	0	3	9
	1 Week	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	10	0	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
	1 Day	0	0	1	0	0	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

CONTINUATION OF THE FOREGOING TABLE.

£.		3 per Cent.			3½ per Cent.			4 per Cent.			4½ per Cent.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
60.	12 Months	1	16	0	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	14	0
	6 ditto	0	18	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	7	0
	3 ditto	0	9	0	0	10	6	0	12	0	0	13	6
	1 ditto	0	3	0	0	3	6	0	4	0	0	4	6
	1 Week	0	0	9	0	0	10½	0	1	0	0	1	1½
	1 Day	0	0	1¼	0	0	1½	0	0	1¼	0	0	2
70.	12 Months	2	2	0	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	3	0
	6 ditto	1	1	0	1	4	6	1	8	0	1	11	6
	3 ditto	0	10	6	0	12	3	0	14	0	0	15	9
	1 ditto	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	4	8	0	5	3
	1 Week	0	0	10½	0	1	0½	0	1	1	0	1	3½
	1 Day	0	0	1½	0	0	1¼	0	0	2	0	0	2¼
80.	12 Months	2	8	0	2	16	0	3	4	0	3	12	0
	6 ditto	1	4	0	1	8	0	1	12	0	1	16	0
	3 ditto	0	12	0	0	14	0	0	16	0	0	18	0
	1 ditto	0	4	0	0	4	8	0	5	4	0	6	0
	1 Week	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	1	6
	1 Day	0	0	1¾	0	0	2	0	0	2½	0	1	2½
90.	12 Months	2	14	0	3	3	0	3	12	0	4	1	0
	6 ditto	1	7	0	1	11	6	1	16	0	2	0	6
	3 ditto	0	13	6	0	15	9	0	18	0	1	0	3
	1 ditto	0	4	6	0	5	3	0	6	0	0	6	9
	1 Week	0	1	1½	0	1	3¼	0	1	6	0	1	8½
	1 Day	0	0	2	0	0	2¼	0	0	2½	0	0	3
100.	12 Months	3	0	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	10	0
	6 ditto	1	10	0	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	5	0
	3 ditto	0	15	0	0	17	6	1	0	0	1	2	6
	1 ditto	0	5	0	0	5	10	0	6	8	0	7	6
	1 Week	0	1	3	0	1	5½	0	1	8	0	1	10½
	1 Day	0	0	2	0	0	2½	0	0	2¾	0	0	3¼

Expianation

Explanation of the foregoing TABLES * N° XVIII. * XIX.

The week here is considered as the 4th part of a Month, and the interest for weeks and days is calculated as nearly as possible, to avoid fractions. By addition, and the help of these tables, the interest for any given sum may be found.

E X A M P L E.

What is the interest of £187, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from May 20 to December 29?

Look in the Time Table N° XVI. and you will find that from May 20 to December 29 are 223 days, which, divided by 30 to bring them into months, gives 7 months, 1 week, and 6 days. Now by the foregoing table it appears, that

£.	M.	W.	D.		£.	s.	d.
100 for	6	0	0	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. yields	2	5	0
	1	0	0	— — —	0	7	6
	0	1	0	— — —	0	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
	0	0	6	at $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. per day	0	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	7	1	6		2	16	0
50 for the same time is half 100				— — —			1 8 0
25 ditto is half 50				— — —			0 14 0
	M.	W.	D.		£.	s.	d.
10 for	6	0	0	at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. yields	0	4	6
	1	0	0	— — —	0	0	9
	0	1	0	— — —	0	0	$2\frac{1}{4}$
	0	0	6	— — —	0	0	2
	7	1	6		0	5	$7\frac{1}{4}$
for the same time, take the 5th part of 5s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. the interest of £10. } about }							0 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$
£187 the answer at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for 223 days.							1 4 $9\frac{3}{4}$

N. B. The interest at 5 per cent, may be found by Tables XVII. and * XVIII.

Nº XVIII.

A TABLE of REVERSIONS, shewing what £1 due any number of years hence under 31 is worth in ready money at 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 per cent.

Yrs.	4 per Cent.		5 per Cent.		6 per Cent.		7 per Cent.		8 per Cent.		9 per Cent.		10 per Ct.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	19	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	6	18	4	18	2
2	18	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	16	10	16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
3	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
4	17	1	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	10	15	3	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	2	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
5	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	15	8	14	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	3	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	5
6	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	11	14	1	13	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	7	11	11	11	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
7	15	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	8	10	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	3
8	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
9	14	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	10	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	0	9	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
10	13		12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	2	10	2	9	3	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
11	12	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	9	7	0
12	12	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
13	12	0	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	8	10	7	9	6	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	3
15	11	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	4	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
16	10	8	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	10	5	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4
17	10	3	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
18	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0	5	11	5	0	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	7
19	9	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	3
20	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
21	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	2	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
22	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	10	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	3	8	3	0	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
23	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6	6	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
24	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
25	7	6	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	2	11	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	10
26	7	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8
27	6	11	5	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	6	1	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
28	6	8	5	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	0	2	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
29	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
30	6	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Explanatory Examples to the foregoing TABLE.

I.

To find how to renew a lease of 21 years that hath but one year elapsed, at the rate of 7 per cent. Look into the table, and in the column of 7 per cent. opposite 21 years, is 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. which is the fine to be paid, supposing the rent to be £1 a year, for it is 21 years before the lease is completed, in which time the fine of 4s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. will amount to 20s. and therefore by paying that fine you just pay the value, allowing 7 per cent. interest for your money.

II.

Suppose an estate whose real value is £100 mortgaged or leased out for 20 years, what is the reversion now worth at £6 per cent. interest?

By the table we find that £1, 20 years hence, is worth but 6s. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. now multiply that by 100, and the product, 31l. 2s. 11d. is its present value.

G

Nº XIX.

N^o XIX.

A TABLE shewing how many years purchase any annuity, or lease of any land or house is worth, so as to make 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 per cent. for the money laid out.

Years to be pur- chased.	3 per Ct.	4 per Ct.	5 per Ct.	6 per Ct.	7 per Ct.	8 per Ct.	9 per Ct.	10 per Ct.
	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
1	0 11 18	0 11 15	0 11 12	0 11 9	0 11 6	0 11 3	0 11 0	0 10 27
2	1 10 27	1 10 18	1 10 9	1 10 0	1 9 21	1 9 12	1 9 3	1 8 24
3	2 9 27	2 9 9	2 8 18	2 8 3	2 7 18	2 6 27	2 6 12	2 5 24
4	3 8 18	3 7 15	3 6 15	3 5 18	3 5 18	3 3 21	3 2 27	3 2 0
5	4 6 27	4 5 12	4 4 0	4 2 15	4 1 6	3 11 24	3 10 21	3 9 15
6	5 5 0	5 2 27	5 0 27	4 11 0	4 9 0	4 7 15	4 5 24	4 4 6
7	6 2 21	6 0 0	5 9 12	5 7 0	5 4 21	5 2 12	5 0 12	4 10 12
8	7 0 6	6 8 24	6 5 15	6 2 15	5 11 18	5 9 0	5 6 12	5 4 0
9	7 9 12	7 5 6	7 1 0	6 9 18	6 6 0	6 3 0	5 11 27	5 9 3
10	8 6 9	8 1 9	7 8 18	7 4 9	7 0 0	6 8 15	6 5 0	6 1 21
11	9 3 0	8 9 3	8 3 18	7 10 18	7 5 27	7 1 18	6 9 18	6 5 27
12	9 11 12	9 4 0	8 10 9	8 4 18	7 11 3	7 6 12	7 1 27	6 9 21
13	10 7 18	9 11 24	9 4 21	8 10 6	8 4 0	7 10 24	7 5 24	7 1 6
14	11 3 15	10 6 21	9 10 21	9 3 15	8 8 27	8 2 27	7 9 12	7 4 12
15	11 11 6	11 1 12	10 4 15	9 8 15	9 1 0	8 6 21	8 0 21	7 7 6
16	12 6 21	11 7 24	10 10 0	10 1 6	9 5 0	8 10 6	8 3 21	7 9 24
17	13 2 0	12 2 0	11 3 0	10 5 21	9 9 0	9 1 15	8 6 15	8 0 6
18	13 9 0	12 7 27	11 8 6	10 9 27	10 0 21	9 4 15	8 9 3	8 2 12
19	14 3 27	13 1 18	12 1 0	11 1 27	10 4 0	9 7 6	8 11 12	8 4 9
20	14 10 15	13 7 3	12 5 15	11 5 18	10 7 3	9 9 24	9 1 15	8 6 3
21	15 4 27	14 0 9	12 9 24	11 9 3	10 10 0	10 0 6	9 3 15	8 7 21
22	15 11 6	14 5 12	13 1 27	12 0 12	11 0 21	10 2 12	9 5 9	8 9 6
23	16 5 9	14 10 6	13 5 24	12 3 18	11 3 0	10 4 12	9 6 27	8 10 15
24	16 11 6	15 2 27	13 9 15	12 6 15	11 5 18	10 6 9	9 8 15	8 11 24
25	17 5 0	15 7 12	14 1 3	12 9 9	11 7 24	10 8 3	9 9 24	9 0 27
26	17 10 15	15 11 21	14 4 15	13 0 0	11 9 27	10 9 21	9 11 3	9 1 27
27	18 3 27	16 3 27	14 7 21	13 2 15	11 11 27	10 11 6	10 0 9	9 2 24
28	18 9 3	16 7 27	14 10 21	13 4 24	12 1 18	11 0 18	10 1 12	9 3 21
29	19 2 6	16 11 21	15 1 18	13 7 0	12 3 0	11 3 27	10 2 12	9 4 12
30	19 7 6	17 3 15	15 4 12	13 9 6	12 4 27	11 3 3	10 3 9	9 5 3
31	20 0 0	17 7 0	15 7 3	13 11 3	12 6 12	11 4 6	10 4 3	9 5 21
40	23 1 9	19 9 15	17 1 27	15 0 15	13 3 27	11 11 3	10 9 3	9 9 9
60	27 8 3	22 7 12	18 11 3	16 1 27	14 0 12	12 4 15	11 0 18	9 11 18
90	31 0 0	24 3 6	19 9 0	16 6 27	14 3 0	12 5 24	11 1 9	9 11 27
100	31 6 3	24 6 0	19 10 3	16 7 12	14 3 0	12 5 27	11 1 9	10 0 0
Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.	Fee Simple.
33	4 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	16 18 0	14 3 1	2 6 0	11 1 9	10 0 0

Note. The Fee Simple is the perpetuity.

In

In purchasing freehold estates, to make 3, 4, or 5 per cent. interest for our money may be sufficient; but for copyhold estates we ought to make 5 per cent.; for leases of land and good houses 6 per cent. and for indifferent houses 8 or 10 per cent. The foregoing table therefore is calculated for all these purposes.

EXAMPLE I.

What is a lease of £35 a year worth for 17 years, so as to make 6 per cent. interest for the money laid out?

In the foregoing table, in the column of 6 per cent. opposite 17 years, we find 10 years 5 months and 21 days; this reduced into money gives the following sums:

The value of £35 a year for 10 years (multiplying 35 by 10) is	—	£.	s.	d.
		350	0	0
The value of £35 a year for 5 months by Table XX we find thus:				
Opposite £30 in the column of 3 months, we find	7	10	0	
Ditto — — 2 months —	5	0	0	
	5			
Opposite £5 — 3 months —	1	5	0	
Ditto — — 2 months —		16	8	
	5			
	14	11	8	— 14 11 8
The value of £35 a year for 21 days by Table XXI. we find thus:				
Opposite £30 for 21 days, we find	1	15	0	
Ditto £5 — 21 days —		5	10	
	2	0	10	— 2 0 10
				The Answer 366 12 6

EXAMPLE II.

Would we renew a lease of 21 years, of which 7 years are lapsed, what fine should we pay for such renewal, so as to get 9 per cent. for our money?

From the value of the lease of 21 years at 9 per cent. which, by	}	Y.	M.	D.
looking at the column of 9 per cent. opposite 21 years in the foregoing table, we shall find to be worth		9	3	15
Subtract the value of the unexpired 14 years	—	7	9	12
Remains the value of that renewal, or fine to be paid down,		1	6	3

EXAMPLE III.

If we wish to purchase a new lease of 21 years, to take place at the expiration of our old one, of which ten years are to come, or a reversion of 21 years at the end of 10 years to come, what is the value of it, supposing us to make 6 per cent. of our money?

Add the unexpired term of the old lease, viz. 10, to 21, the new lease, which is 31; find then the worth of 31 years, and subtract the value of 10 years from it, and the remainder will be the value of the new lease. Thus,

	Y.	M.	D.
Opposite 31 years, in column 6 per cent. in the foregoing Table, is	13	11	3
From this subtract 10 years found in the same manner	—	7	4 9
Remains the value of the new lease, or reversion in years, months, &c.	6	6	24

Note. In these tables the month is supposed to consist of 30 days.

TABLES

TABLES OF REDUCTION.

No XX.

A TABLE to shew the value of any number of months purchase of an estate, &c. in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Yearly Rents.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
£.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 10	0 5	0 3 4	0 1 8
2	1 0	0 10	0 6 8	0 3 4
3	1 10	0 15	0 10 0	0 5 0
4	2 0	1 0	0 13 4	0 6 8
5	2 10	1 5	0 16 8	0 8 4
6	3 0	1 10	1 0 0	0 10 0
7	3 10	1 15	1 3 4	0 11 8
8	4 0	2 0	1 6 8	0 13 4
9	4 10	2 5	1 10 0	0 15 0
10	5 0	2 10	1 13 4	0 16 8
20	10 0	5 0	3 6 8	1 13 4
30	15 0	7 10	5 0 0	2 10 0
40	20 0	10 0	6 13 4	3 6 8
50	25 0	12 10	8 6 8	4 3 4
60	30 0	15 0	10 0 0	5 0 0

No XXI.

A TABLE to shew the value of any number of days purchase of an estate, &c. in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Yearly Rents.	21 Days.	18 Days.	15 Days.	12 Days.	9 Days.	6 Days.	3 Days.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	0 1 2	0 1 0	0 0 10	0 0 8	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 2
2	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 1 4	0 1 0	0 0 8	0 0 4
3	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 0 6
4	0 4 8	0 4 0	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 1 4	0 0 8
5	0 5 10	0 5 0	0 4 2	0 3 4	0 2 6	0 1 8	0 0 10
6	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 1 0
7	0 8 2	0 7 0	0 5 10	0 4 8	0 3 6	0 2 4	0 1 2
8	0 9 4	0 8 0	0 6 8	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 1 4
9	0 10 6	0 9 0	0 7 6	0 6 0	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 1 6
10	0 11 8	0 10 0	0 8 4	0 6 8	0 5 0	0 3 4	0 1 8
20	1 3 4	1 0 0	0 16 8	0 13 4	0 10 0	0 6 8	0 3 4
30	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0
40	2 6 8	2 0 0	1 13 4	1 6 8	1 0 0	0 13 4	0 6 8
50	2 18 4	2 10 0	2 1 8	1 13 4	1 5 0	0 16 8	0 8 4
100	5 16 8	5 0 0	4 3 4	3 6 8	2 0 0	1 13 4	0 16 8

A TABLE shewing the proportion any given sum in the £100 is to the £, from 90 per cent. to 2s. 6d.

Note. Fractions are omitted, as unnecessary in the calculations they are wanted for.

£.		is	s.	d.
90	per Cent.	—	18	0 in the pound, or 20s.
80	—	—	16	0
70	—	—	14	0
60	—	—	12	0
50	—	—	10	0
40	—	—	8	0
30	—	—	6	0
20	—	—	4	0
10	—	—	2	0
9	is nearly	—	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
8	is nearly	—	1	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
7	—	—	1	6
6	is nearly	—	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	—	—	1	0
4	is nearly	—	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
3	ditto	—	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
2	ditto	—	0	5
1	ditto	—	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{3}{4}$	or 15s.	is nearly	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$	or 10s.	do.	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{1}{4}$	or 5s.	do.	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

EXPLANATION.

In order to gain $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. what must goods be sold for that cost £17?

Add the sums thus:

		s.	d.
30	per cent. as above, is	6	0
5	ditto —	1	0
$\frac{1}{2}$	ditto or 10s. —	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
35 $\frac{1}{2}$	— is —	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

Multiply 7s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. by 17, and the produce is £6 os 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
the answer required.

H

N° XXIII.

A TABLE to shew the value of life annuities at 4 per cent. for money, but agreeable to Dr. Hadley's calculations.

Age.	Purchase.	Age.	Purchase.	Age.	Purchase.
	Y. M. W.		Y. M. W.		Y. M. W.
1	11 10 2	25	14 9 1	50	10 5 1
5	16 7 2	30	14 0 0	55	9 6 2
10	16 8 2	35	13 1 0	60	8 4 3
15	16 6 0	40	12 3 0	65	7 1 2
20	15 7 1	45	11 4 2	70	5 7 0

Whatever the annuity be, whether it be £1 a year, £100, or £1000, all that is to do is to multiply the annual sum by the number of years purchase, and so add the value of the months and weeks, as may be found by the Tables of Reduction, Tables XX. XXI.

E X A M P L E.

What is an annuity of £100 worth for the life of a man of 45 years of age? Answer, as by table above, worth 11 years 4 months and 2 weeks purchase: that is,

		£.	s.	d.
11 times £100 is equal to	— —	1100	0	0
The value of 3 months by Table XX.		25	0	0
Ditto 1 month	— —	8	6	8
Ditto 15 days by Table XXI.		4	3	4
The full value		1137	10	0

N^o XXIV.

A TABLE to shew of what value an annuity, is for more lives than one.
Computed from De Moivre at 4 and 5 per cent.

One life worth the purchase of	Years.	4 per Cent.		5 per Cent.	
		For the long- est of 2 lives.	For the long- est of 3 lives.	For the long- est of 2 lives.	For the long- est of 3 lives.
		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
	16	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	22	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	18	19
	14	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
	13	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
	12	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17
	11	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
	10	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
	9	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	14
	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
	7	10	11	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Note. The parts of years, if accurately calculated, would produce fractions; to avoid which, as fractions in purchases of this kind are unnecessary, the value in months is pretty nearly specified.

E X A M P L E I.

Admitting an estate is leased out on 2 lives of equal value, and that one of the persons dies, when the other's life is supposed worth 10 years purchase, what should be paid, to take in another life worth 10 years purchase; money being at 4 per cent.?

By the foregoing table it appears, that an annuity for the longest of 2 lives, singly estimated at 10 years purchase, is $13\frac{3}{4}$ years, from which subtract 10 years, the value of the single life, and the remainder $3\frac{3}{4}$ is the value of that life to be taken in.

E X A M P L E II.

Where an estate is leased out on three equal lives, and one dies when the other two are estimated at 10 years purchase, money being at 4 per cent. as before, to admit a third life, valued at 10 years purchase, you must, from the worth of the three lives, viz. 16 years, as appears by the table; subtract the value of the 2 lives, viz. $13\frac{3}{4}$ years, and that will give the value of the single life to be added, viz. $2\frac{1}{4}$ years; and if from 16 years, the value of 3 lives, you subtract the value of one life, viz. 10 years, the remainder $6\frac{1}{4}$ years is the worth of the renewing of two such lives.

Where lives are not of equal value, it will require calculation. There are no tables to answer this purpose.

A TABLE, or DIRECTORY, for purchasing in the FUNDS.

3 per Cts. at 60 are equal	to $3\frac{1}{2}$ at 70	4 80	$4\frac{1}{2}$ 90	5 100	$5\frac{1}{2}$ 110	6 120	Years Purch. 20	Annual In- terest 5 per Cent.
$61\frac{1}{2}$ 63	$71\frac{3}{4}$ $73\frac{1}{2}$	82 84	$92\frac{1}{4}$ $94\frac{1}{2}$	$102\frac{1}{2}$ 105	$112\frac{3}{4}$ $115\frac{1}{2}$	123 126	$20\frac{1}{2}$ 21	4 17 6 4 15 2
$64\frac{1}{2}$ 66	$75\frac{1}{4}$ 77	86 88	$96\frac{3}{4}$ 99	$107\frac{1}{2}$ 110	$118\frac{1}{4}$ 121	129 132	$21\frac{1}{2}$ 22	4 13 0 4 10 10
$67\frac{1}{2}$ 69	$78\frac{3}{4}$ $80\frac{1}{2}$	90 92	$101\frac{1}{4}$ $103\frac{1}{2}$	$112\frac{1}{2}$ 115	$123\frac{3}{4}$ $126\frac{1}{2}$	135 138	$22\frac{1}{2}$ 23	4 8 10 4 6 11
$70\frac{1}{2}$ 72	$82\frac{1}{4}$ 84	94 96	$104\frac{3}{4}$ 108	$117\frac{1}{2}$ 120	$129\frac{1}{4}$ 132	141 144	$23\frac{1}{2}$ 24	4 5 1 4 3 4
$73\frac{1}{2}$ 75	$85\frac{3}{4}$ $87\frac{1}{2}$	98 100	$110\frac{1}{4}$ $112\frac{1}{2}$	$122\frac{1}{2}$ 125	$134\frac{3}{4}$ $137\frac{1}{2}$	147 150	$24\frac{1}{2}$ 25	4 1 7 4 0 0
$76\frac{1}{2}$ 78	$89\frac{1}{4}$ 91	102 104	$114\frac{3}{4}$ 117	$127\frac{1}{2}$ 130	$140\frac{1}{4}$ 143	153 156	$25\frac{1}{2}$ 26	3 18 5 3 16 11
$79\frac{1}{2}$ 81	$92\frac{3}{4}$ $94\frac{1}{2}$	106 108	$119\frac{1}{4}$ $121\frac{1}{2}$	$132\frac{1}{2}$ 135	$145\frac{3}{4}$ $148\frac{1}{2}$	159 162	$26\frac{1}{2}$ 27	3 15 5 3 14 0
$82\frac{1}{2}$ 84	$96\frac{1}{4}$ 98	110 112	$123\frac{3}{4}$ 126	$137\frac{1}{2}$ 140	$151\frac{1}{4}$ 154	165 168	$27\frac{1}{2}$ 28	3 12 8 3 11 4
$85\frac{1}{2}$ 87	$99\frac{3}{4}$ $101\frac{1}{2}$	114 116	$128\frac{1}{4}$ $130\frac{1}{2}$	$142\frac{1}{2}$ 145	$156\frac{3}{4}$ $159\frac{1}{2}$	171 174	$28\frac{1}{2}$ 29	3 10 2 3 9 0
$88\frac{1}{2}$ 90	$103\frac{1}{4}$ 105	118 120	$132\frac{3}{4}$ 135	$147\frac{1}{2}$ 150	$162\frac{1}{4}$ 165	177 180	$29\frac{1}{2}$ 30	3 7 9 3 6 8
$91\frac{1}{2}$ 93	$106\frac{3}{4}$ $108\frac{1}{2}$	122 124	$137\frac{1}{4}$ $139\frac{1}{2}$	$152\frac{1}{2}$ 155	$167\frac{3}{4}$ $170\frac{1}{2}$	183 186	$30\frac{1}{2}$ 31	3 5 7 3 4 7
$94\frac{1}{2}$ 96	$110\frac{1}{4}$ 112	126 128	$141\frac{3}{4}$ 144	$157\frac{1}{2}$ 160	$173\frac{1}{4}$ 176	189 192	$31\frac{1}{2}$ 32	3 3 5 3 2 6
$97\frac{1}{2}$ 99	$113\frac{3}{4}$ $115\frac{1}{2}$	130 132	$146\frac{1}{4}$ $148\frac{1}{2}$	$162\frac{1}{2}$ 165	$178\frac{3}{4}$ $181\frac{1}{2}$	195 198	$32\frac{1}{2}$ 33	3 1 6 3 0 7
$100\frac{1}{2}$ 102	$117\frac{1}{4}$ 119	134 136	$150\frac{3}{4}$ 153	$167\frac{1}{2}$ 170	$184\frac{1}{4}$ 187	201 204	$33\frac{1}{2}$ 34	2 19 8 2 18 10

DIRECTIONS

D I R E C T I O N S

H O W T O

U S E T H E F O R E G O I N G T A B L E .

THE foregoing table exhibits at one view the intrinsic value per cent. of the public funds, and the proportion they bear to each other, by which any person may know which it will be most advantageous to purchase, and what proportion such purchase bears to the value of landed estates on life annuities.

EXPLANATION of the TABLE.

In the public papers I find that 3 per cent. annuities are at $82\frac{1}{2}$, and India stock at 141.

Query. Which of these will bring me most interest for money, and what interest will each of them produce?

D I R E C T I O N .

To know this, look in the first column containing 3 per cents. for $82\frac{1}{2}$, and then in column 9, by which you will find that 3 per cents. at $82\frac{1}{2}$ produce 3l. 12s. 8d. per annum; then look in column 7 for India stock, and you will find 165, which shews, that when 3 per cents. are at $82\frac{1}{2}$, India stock is worth 165 in a due proportion, bringing in the same annual interest of 3l. 12s. 8d. So that by the price in the papers, viz. 141, it appears that India stock is 24 per cent. cheaper than 3 per cents. at $82\frac{1}{2}$. This rule so obviously gives the just value of all the intermediate funds, that it requires no further explanation.

30-50-70

I

N° XXVI.

30
7-10-0
4 2
-10-2-
14-2
14-2
17-1
19-7-

131-19-7
339-13-4
471-13-11-

5-10-
2-10-0
30-0-0
38-8-8
152-0-0

N° XXVI.

A TABLE shewing the value of any quantity of standard gold from a pound Troy down to a grain, as is taken at the bullion office in the Bank, and by the officers of the revenue, after the rate of 46l. 14s. 6d. the pound, or 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

gr.	s.	d.	dwt	£.	s.	d.	oz.	£.	s.	d.
1	0	13¼	1	0	3	10½	1	3	17	10½
2	0	3¼	2	0	7	9¼	2	7	15	9¼
3	0	5¼	3	0	11	8	3	11	13	7½
4	0	7¼	4	0	15	6¾	4	15	11	6
5	0	9¼	5	0	19	5½	5	19	9	4½
6	0	11¼	6	1	3	4¼	6	23	7	3½
7	1	1¼	7	1	7	3	7	27	5	1½
8	1	3¼	8	1	11	1¼	8	31	3	0
9	1	5¼	9	1	15	0¾	9	35	0	10½
10	1	7¼	10	1	18	11¼	10	38	18	9½
11	1	9¼	11	2	2	9¾	11	42	16	7½
12	1	11¼	12	2	6	8¾	12	46	14	6
13	2	1¼	13	2	10	7¼				
14	2	3	14	2	14	6				
15	2	5	15	2	18	4¾				
16	2	7	16	3	2	3¾				
17	2	9	17	3	6	2¼				
18	2	11	18	3	10	1				
19	3	1¼	19	3	13	11¼				
20	3	3¼								
21	3	5¼								
22	3	7¼								
23	3	9¼								

The USE of the TABLE.

Suppose six light grains weigh 1 oz. 9 dwts. 12 grs. what is to be received for the same at the rate of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce Troy?

	£.	s.	d.
By the table 1 ounce is	—	3	17 10½
9 dwts are	—	1	15 6½
12 grains are	—	0	1 11¼
Answer	5	14	10¼
Loss	0	11	1¾
	6	6	0

N° XXVII.

The following TABLE shews the value of any quantity of standard gold, from a pound Troy down to a grain, as it is generally taken by goldsmiths in the country, who buy it after the rate of 46l. 14s. 6d. the pound, or 3l. 16s. per ounce.

gr.	s.	d.	dwt	£.	s.	d.	oz.	£.	s.	d.
1	0	13¼	1	0	3	9½	1	3	16	0
2	0	3¼	2	0	7	7	2	7	12	0
3	0	5¼	3	0	11	4¾	3	11	8	0
4	0	7¼	4	0	15	2¼	4	15	4	0
5	0	9¼	5	0	19	0	5	19	0	0
6	0	11¼	6	1	2	9½	6	22	16	0
7	1	1¼	7	1	6	7¾	7	26	12	0
8	1	3¼	8	1	10	4¾	8	30	8	0
9	1	5¼	9	1	14	2¼	9	34	4	0
10	1	7¼	10	1	18	0	10	38	0	0
11	1	9¼	11	2	1	9½	11	41	16	0
12	1	11¼	12	2	5	7¾				
13	2	1¼	13	2	9	4¾				
14	2	3	14	2	13	2¼				
15	2	5	15	2	17	0				
16	2	7	16	3	0	9½				
17	2	9	17	3	4	7¾				
18	2	11	18	3	8	4¾				
19	3	0	19	3	12	2¼				
20	3	2								
21	3	4¼								
22	3	6¼								
23	3	8¼								

Note. The use of this table is explained in the example under the preceding table.

S I L V E R.

A pennyweight of silver is in value about 0 3
An ounce about — — — 5 0

N° XXVIII.

Nº XXVIII.

A TABLE shewing the value of English money in Irish.

English.		Irish.		English.		Irish.		English.		Irish.	
£.		£.	s. d.	s.		£.	s. d.	d.		d.	
500	—	541	13 4	19	—	1	0 7	11	—	11	$\frac{3}{4}$
400	—	433	6 8	18	—	0	19 6	10	—	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
300	—	325	0 0	17	—	0	18 5	9	—	9	$\frac{3}{4}$
200	—	216	13 4	16	—	0	17 4	8	—	8	$\frac{3}{4}$
100	—	108	6 8	15	—	0	16 3	7	—	7	$\frac{3}{4}$
90	—	97	10 0	14	—	0	15 2	6	—	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
80	—	86	13 4	13	—	0	14 1	5	—	5	$\frac{3}{4}$
70	—	75	16 8	12	—	0	13 0	4	—	4	$\frac{3}{4}$
60	—	65	0 0	11	—	0	11 11	3	—	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
50	—	54	3 4	10	—	0	10 10				
40	—	43	6 8	9	—	0	9 9				
30	—	32	0 0	8	—	0	8 8				
20	—	21	13 4	7	—	0	7 7				
10	—	10	16 8	6	—	0	6 6				
9	—	9	15 0	5	—	0	5 5				
8	—	8	13 4	4	—	0	4 4				
7	—	7	11 8	3	—	0	3 3				
6	—	6	10 0	2	—	0	2 2				
5	—	5	8 4	1	—	0	1 1				
4	—	4	6 8								
3	—	3	5 0								
2	—	2	3 4								
1	—	1	1 8								

Note. There are some fractions in the farthings, but they are too trifling to specify.

Nº XXIX.

A TABLE shewing the value of English guineas in Irish money.

English.		Irish.		English.		Irish.	
Guin.		£.	s. d.	Guin.		£.	s. d.
1	—	1	2 9	20	—	22	15 0
2	—	2	5 6	30	—	34	2 6
3	—	3	8 3	40	—	45	10 0
4	—	4	11 0	50	—	56	17 6
5	—	5	13 9	60	—	68	5 0
6	—	6	16 6	70	—	79	12 6
7	—	7	19 3	80	—	91	0 0
8	—	9	2 0	90	—	102	7 6
9	—	10	4 9	100	—	113	15 0
10	—	11	7 6				

Nº XXX.

A TABLE shewing the value of Irish money in English.

Irish:		English:			Irish.		English.			Irish.		English:
£.	—	£.	s.	d.	s.	—	s.	d.		d.	—	d.
500	—	461	10	9	19	—	17	6	11	—	10	
400	—	369	4	7	18	—	16	7	10	—	9	
300	—	276	18	5	17	—	15	8	9	—	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	
200	—	184	12	3	16	—	14	9	8	—	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
100	—	92	6	1	15	—	13	10	7	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
90	—	83	1	6	14	—	12	11	6	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
80	—	73	16	11	13	—	12	0	5	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
70	—	64	12	3	12	—	11	0	4	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
60	—	55	7	8	11	—	10	1	3	—	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	
50	—	46	3	0	10	—	9	2	2	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	
40	—	36	18	5	9	—	8	3	1	—	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
30	—	27	13	10	8	—	7	4				
20	—	18	9	2	7	—	6	5				
10	—	9	4	7	6	—	5	6				
9	—	8	6	1	5	—	4	7				
8	—	7	7	8	4	—	3	8				
7	—	6	9	2	3	—	2	9				
6	—	5	10	9	2	—	1	10				
5	—	4	12	3	1	—	0	11				
4	—	3	13	10								
3	—	2	15	4								
2	—	1	16	11								
1	—	0	18	5								

Note. There are some fractions here also, but they are too trifling to mention.

N° XXXI.

A TABLE shewing the value of French money in English at their customary exchange of $3\frac{1}{2}$.

<i>Livres.</i>		£.	s.	d.
1000	—	43	15	0
900	—	39	7	6
800	—	35	0	0
700	—	30	12	6
600	—	26	5	0
500	—	21	17	6
400	—	17	10	0
300	—	13	2	6
200	—	8	15	0
100	—	4	7	6
90	—	3	18	9
80	—	3	10	0
70	—	3	1	3
60	—	2	12	6
50	—	2	3	9
40	—	1	15	0
30	—	1	6	3
20	—	0	17	6
10	—	0	8	9

N° XXXII.

A TABLE shewing the value of Dutch cut diamonds.

<i>Grains.</i>		£.	s.		£.	s.
1	worth from	1	0	to	1	1
$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	16	—	1	17
2	—	2	15	—	3	0
$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	3	12	—	3	15
3	—	4	15	—	5	0
4	—	7	17	—	8	0
5	—	15	0	—	15	15
6	—	22	0	—	25	0
7	—	30	0	—	34	0
8	—	42	0	—	45	0
9	—	60	0			
10	—	75	0			
12	—	112	0	—	120	0

Defects in water, shape, red or black spots, or shivers, &c. reduce the price one third and more.

Small cut diamonds are of less value by one third than those of large cut of the same weight, as the latter have more lustre.

A carat is 4 grains.

NECESSARY THINGS

FOR

EVERY ONE TO KNOW.

ALE AND BEER MEASURE.

- 2 Pints make 1 Quart
- 4 Quarts 1 Gallon
- 8 Gallons 1 Firkin of Ale
- 9 Gallons 1 Firkin of Beer
- 2 Firkins 1 Kilderkin
- 2 Kilderkins 1 Barrel
- 3 Kilderkins 1 Hoghead
- 3 Barrels 1 But

WINE MEASURE.

- 4 Gills make 1 Pint
- 2 Pints 1 Quart
- 4 Quarts 1 Gallon
- 42 Gallons 1 Tierce
- 63 Gallons 1 Hoghead
- 84 Gallons 1 Puncheon
- 1½ Tierce 1 Hoghead
- 2 Hogheads 1 Pipe or But
- 2 Pipes 1 Tun

By this Measure all Brandies, Spirits, Mead, Cyder, Perry, and Oil are measured.

CORN MEASURE.

- 2 Quarts make 1 Pottle
- 2 Pottles 1 Gallon
- 2 Gallons 1 Peck
- 4 Pecks, or 8 Gallons, 1 Bushel *
- 8 Bushels 1 Quarter or Vat
- 5 Quarters of Wheat, Beans, or Peas 1 Load
- 10 Quarters of Oats 1 Load

* In Surry and some other counties the Bushel contains 9 Gallons, but the price is estimated accordingly.

DRY MEASURE.

- 2 Pints make 1 Quart
- 2 Quarts 1 Pottle
- 2 Pottles 1 Gallon
- 2 Gallons 1 Peck
- 4 Pecks 1 Bushel
- 8 Bushels 1 Quarter
- 5 Quarters 1 Wey or Load
- 5 Pecks 1 Bushel of Water Measure
- 4 Bushels 1 Coomb
- 10 Coombs 1 Wey
- 2 Weys 1 Last of Corn

By this Measure Salt, Lead-Ore, Oysters, Corn, and other dry goods are measured.

COAL MEASURE.

- 4 Pecks make 1 Bushel
- 9 Bushels 1 Vat or Strike
- 36 Bushels 1 Chaldron
- 21 Chaldrons 1 Score

Note. In 5 Chaldrons of Coals the seller always gives 9 Bushels over.

CLOTH MEASURE.

- 2½ Inches make 1 Nail
- 4 Nails 1 Quarter of a Yard
- 4 Quarters 1 Yard
- 5 Quarters 1 Ell English
- 3 Quarters 1 Ell Flemish
- 6 Quarters 1 Ell French

Scotch and Irish Linens are bought and sold by the Yard English; but all Dutch Linens are bought by the Ell Flemish, and sold by the Ell English.

LONG

LONG MEASURE.

- 3 Barley-corns make 1 Inch
- 12 Inches 1 Foot
- 3 Feet 1 Yard
- 5½ Yards 1 Pole
- 40 Poles 1 Furlong
- 8 Furlongs 1 Mile
- 3 Miles 1 League
- 20 Leagues 1 Degree
- 69½ Miles 1 Degree

This treats of Length only.

SQUARE MEASURE.

- 144 Square Inches make 1 Square Foot
- 9 Square Feet 1 Square Yard
- 30¼ Square Yards 1 Square Pole
- 40 Square Poles 1 Square Rood
- 4 Square Roods 1 Square Acre
- 640 Square Acres 1 Square Mile

This includes Length and Breadth.

CUBIC MEASURE.

- 1728 Cubic Inches make 1 Foot
- 27 Cubic Feet 1 Cubic Yard

This comprehends Length, Breadth, and Thickness.

AVOIRDUPOIZE WEIGHT.

- 16 Drams make 1 Ounce, marked oz.
- 16 Ounces 1 Pound lb.
- 28 Pounds 1 Quarter of a Hundred qr.
- 4 Quarters 1 Hund. or 112 lb. cwt.
- 20 Hundred 1 Ton T.

Butter, Cheese, Flesh, Grocery Wares, and all goods that have waste, are weighed by this.

TROY WEIGHT.

- 4 Grains make 1 Carat
- 24 Grains 1 Pennyweight, mark'd dwt.
- 20 Pennyweights 1 Ounce oz.
- 12 Ounces 1 Pound lb.

By this Weight Jewels, Gold, Silver, Amber, &c. are weighed. 14 Ounces, 11 Pennyweights, and 15½ Grains Troy, are equal to a Pound Avoirdupoize.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

- 20 Grains make 1 Scruple, marked ʒ
- 3 Scruples 1 Drachm
- 8 Drachms 1 Ounce
- 12 Ounces 1 Pound, or Pint of Liquid lb.

Apothecaries compound their medicines by this Weight; but buy and sell by Avoirdupoize.

WOOL WEIGHT.

- 7 Pounds make 1 Clove
- 2 Cloves 1 Stone
- 2 Stone 1 Todd
- 6½ Todd 1 Wey
- 2 Weys 1 Sack
- 12 Sacks 1 Last

BREAD WEIGHT.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
A Peck Loaf weighs	17	6	1
A Half Peck	8	11	0
A Quartern	4	5	8

Note. A Bushel of Flour is 56lb.

HAY AND STRAW.

- A Load of either contains 36 Trusses
- A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds
- A Truss of Straw 36 Pounds

T I M E.

- 60 Seconds make 1 Minute
- 60 Minutes 1 Hour
- 24 Hours 1 Day
- 7 Days 1 Week
- 4 Weeks 1 Month
- 13 Months, 1 Day, 6 Hours, or 365 Days, 6 Hours, 1 Year.

To

To know the strength of Distilled Spirits by the weight.

				lb.	oz.
A Gallon of Proof Spirits should weigh	-	-	-	7	12
A Quart	-	-	-	1	13
A Pint	-	-	-	0	15½
A Gill	-	-	-	0	7¾

When the spirits are above proof, the weight is rather less; but the more usual method of trying the strength of a spirit is by shaking it in a phial: if it produce a froth in shaking, which is some time going off, it is under proof; if the bead be large, and it disappears presently in larger beads, the spirit is stronger: for the larger the bead, and the sooner it goes off, the stronger the spirit is.

Another method is by dropping oil into it. If the oil sinks to the bottom it is above proof.

OF PAPER, PARCHMENTS, &c.

24 Sheets make 1 Quire
20 Quires 1 Ream

2 Reams 1 Bundle
5 Bundles 1 Bale.

To make a perfect Ream the outside Quires are taken away, and 3½ Quires of good inside sheets added: so that there are 21½ Quires.

5 Dozen of Skins make a Roll of Parchment.

A Barrel of Anchovies is about	18 lb.
— Ale is	32 Gallons
— Beer	36 Gallons
— Figs from	90 to 300 lb.
— Gunpowder is	112 lb.
— Herrings is	500 lb.
A Cask of Red Herrings contains	500
— Sprats	1000
A Clove of Cheese is	8 lb.
A Dicker of Gloves	10 Dozen Pair
— Leather	10 Skins
A Fathom in Measure is	6 Feet
A Firkin of Soap	64 lb.
— Butter	56 lb.
A Fodder of Lead	19½ cwt.

A Keg

A Keg of Herrings	- -	60 lb. and 2 Kegs make a Hundred
A Gros	- -	12 Dozen
A Great Gros	- -	12 Gros, or 144 Dozen
A Laft of Corn	- -	10 Quarters, 2 Loads, or 80 Bushels
Gunpowder	-	24 Barrels
Flax and Feathers	-	17 cwt.
Hides	- -	12 Dozen
Leather	- -	24 Dickers
Tar	- -	14 Barrels
A Load (in common)	- -	40 Bushels
of Bark (the Bark set up } End-ways)		40 Feet long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ Feet high
A Load of Earth	- -	18 Bushels
(Market)	- -	5 Bushels
of Scotch Coals	- -	A Ton Weight, or 20 Cwt.
Bricks	- -	500 to 750
Tiles	- -	1000
Timber unhewed	- -	40 Cubical Feet
A Puncheon of Brandy or Rum, from	70 to 100	Gallons
Prunes from	- -	10 to 12 Cwt.
A Quintal of Fish	- -	100
Corn or Fodder	- -	1 Cwt.
A Seam of Glafs	- -	50 lb.
A Stone of Glafs	- -	5 lb.
Fish or Meat	- -	8 lb.
Horseman's Weight	- -	14 lb.
A Square of Tiling, Roofing, Thatching, &c. is	100 Feet square;	viz. 10 Feet long and 10 wide.
A Stack or Chord of Wood varies in many countries; but in common	it runs 3 Feet high, 3 wide, and 12 Feet long, 108 Cubic Feet,	
though some make it 3, 4, and 12, or 144 Cubic Feet.		
A Ton Weight means	- -	20 Cwt.
of Lead	- -	$19\frac{1}{2}$ Cwt.
A Tun of Sweet Oil	- -	236 Gallons
A Wey is	- -	5 Chaldrons
of Cheese in Essex	- -	32 Cloves, or 256 lb.
in Suffolk	- -	42 Cloves, or 336 lb.

A PERPETUAL ALMANAC,

By which may be found the Day of the Month and the Week Day
for 33 years to come.

Y E A R S.							S U N D A Y S.							
A	G	F	E	D	C	B		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
								8	9	10	11	12	13	14
								15	16	17	18	19	20	21
								22	23	24	25	26	27	28
								29	30	31				
1780	1781	1782	1783		1784	1785	Jan. Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1786	1787		1788	1789	1790	1791	May.	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
	1792	1793	1794	1795		1796	August.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
1797	1798	1799		1800	1801	1802	Feb. Mar. Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
1803		1804	1805	1806	1807		June.	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
1808	1809	1810	1811		1812	1813	Sept. Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
							April. July.	G	A	B	C	D	E	F

Under the word **YEARS** find the year, above which is the *Dominical Letter* for that year; then against the month, in the other Table, find the same *Letter*, over which are placed the days of the month for every Sunday of that month: each blank space shews the year following to be Leap Year.

USE of the PERPETUAL ALMANAC.

The Table which serves from the beginning of the year 1780 to 1813 may be continued to any number of years by observing the same order of leaving one blank in every fourth year.

1. To

1. To find the day of the month for any day of the week.

When the year is found in the table under the word *years*, the letter above is the Dominical or Sunday letter for that whole year. If this letter be remembered, there is no farther use for that table till the beginning of the following year; all that is to be done is to find the month, which is placed before the second table, and find the same Dominical letter against it on the right hand, above which, in the same column, are put down in figures the days of the month for every Sunday of that month.

E X A M P L E I.

Suppose I am to find what day of the month it is on the first Thursday of September 1780? Against September I find the Dominical letter A, which is the letter of that year; above which I find that the first Sunday is the 3d day of the month; then counting to the right hand Monday 4, Tuesday 5, Wednesday 6, and Thursday 7, which was to be found; then Friday the day following will be the 8th, Saturday the 9th, and Sunday the 10th. Above the same Dominical letter the next Sunday under the 10th is the 17th, the following Sunday under that the 24th, and the next would be the 31st, if it had 31 days, but as it has but 30 days, Sunday must be the 1st of October, as appears by finding the month October, and over the letter A against it, is Sunday first, second Sunday is the 8th, third Sunday the 15th, fourth Sunday the 22d, 5th Sunday the 29th, Monday the 30th, and Tuesday the 31st; then Wednesday will be the 1st of November, Thursday the 2d, Friday the 3d, Saturday the 4th, and Sunday the 5th; as may be seen over the letter A against November.

E X A M P L E II.

1. What day of the month will the second Tuesday of October be for the year 1785?

I find the second Sunday is the 9th; then Tuesday will be the 11th.

2. To find the day of the week for any day of the month given.

On what day of the week will Christmas-day (being the 25th of December) happen for the year 1781?

Answer—The 23d is Sunday, consequently Christmas-day will be the 4th Tuesday in December.

E X A M P L E III.

Suppose my birth-day is the 26th of March, on what day of the week will it happen in the year 1787, when the Dominical letter is G?

Against March, and above G, the third Sunday is found to be the 25th; then the 26th will fall on a Monday.

T H E E N D.

May be had of the Publisher of this TREATISE.

- 25-1-
- 5/8/11
3
- 13-10
3
- 40-10-0
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